The Pittsburgh Daily Commercial.

VOL. 1.—NO. 164. PITTSBURGH, TUESDAY MORNING, MARCH 22, 1864. PRICE THREE CENTS.

The Daily Commercial.

Will the Fruit Crop be a Failure?

There is a good deal said just now about the prospects of the fruit crop in the coming summer, and the stories that are told in regard to these prospects indicate that they are anything but good. Not only, it is said, has the severe cold of the past winter killed the buds, but in a great many cases, the trees themselves. This, they say, is especially true of peaches and other "stone fruit;" so that we are not only to have no fruit of that kind this year, but none till we have raised new orchards.

This is bad news, and it would, could we bring ourselves to believe it, stretch our face a yard long, if that were possible. But fortunately for the brevity of our countenance, and the levity of our spirits, the length of our lives and the breadth of our experience, have taught us not to put any confidence in such stories at any time during the month of March. That month, we are sorry to say, has an ill name for a good many things, such, for instance, as mud and bad weather; but unfortunate as its character is in this respect, its reputation for truth and veracity in regard to the coming fruit crops is still worse. We have always had a bad opinion of March. "As mad as a March hare" is a saying we have been familiar with from our childhood What the saying had its origin in, we are not exactly certain that we know. We have, however, always understood it to be a zoological fact that hares were sure to go mad in that month; and this, we doubt not, was what gave rise to the saying. While we cannot undertake to speak with certainty about the effects of March upon hares, we can speak without the least hesitation about its effects on some other animals. We had an old aunt, when we were a boy, that we have heard asseverate more than a hundred times, that March was sure to give her the "rheumatics," and if she did not always go mad when she got that "ailment," we confess we are at a loss to know what it is to go mad.

Now we more than suspect that the maddening influences of the changeable, disagreeable, unwholesome month we have been speaking of, are not confined exclusively to hares, and elderly females. A pretty extensive and a very scrutinizing course of observation has satisfied us that they operate with equal, if not greater severity upon modern fruit growers, otherwise called pomologists. We may be mistaken—we hope we are—but the outgivings of that class of persons have led us irresistibly to this conclusion, and we are afraid it is only too correct. We never knew them say anything else in the month of March than that all the fruit, and especially the "stone fruit" was winter killed. All through the month of March their melancholy mental malady makes them mourn moodily over the death of "stone fruit." For the last ten years, we are sure, that we never passed through a single March without being solemnly warned by the pomological pathologists that the fruit was "done gone dead." But when April came, notwithstanding all these prophecies of evil, it was almost certain to prove itself alive. Whereupon we could not help saying to ourselves that those pomologists were not exactly the men they took themselves to be, but on the contrary were about as mad as March hares.

Some people, we admit, do not think so kindly of them. These people think that the pomologists have a little too much method in their early vernal croakings to be actually mad. They, in their harshness, go so far as to insinuate, if not actually charge, that, instead of this pomological croaking having its origin in mental aberration, it is to be traced to that root of all evil, the love of money. They say that the "winter killing" which the pomologists subject the fruit crop to every Spring is intended to raise the prices of the fruit which they have on hands. Some of them go so far as to aver that they can tell to a few bushels the quantity of fruit on hand by the extent of the disaster with which the pomologists, in the month of March, visit the prospective crop. If the disaster is slight, the stock on hand is light; if it is serious, the stock is liberal; if it is severe, the stock is heavy, and so forth. This may be or it may not be for anything we know—we give no opinion in regard to it—but, cherishing as we do, the good name of our bipedal race, we must protest against these evil surmisings, unless there is a very good foundation for them. We are aware that in the early history of our family some of its members indulged in pomological experiments that did not turn out very profitably in a moral point of view; and it may be that some of the family who are at present pomologically inclined, may have a hankering after the same kind of experiments. If it is so, we are sorry for it.

We read a long time ago of people who through fear of death, were all their life time subject to bondage, and we made up our mind that, come what might; we would not enwrap ourselves with any such chains. We know from experiment that the fear of the future evil is always a hundred fold more painful than the experience of the evil when it actually comes. And we have got into the habit of courting the evil of to-day, as enough for to-day, without looking forward into the morrow for a mountain of imaginary ills to pile on top of it. We would advise our pomological friends to pursue a like course, and to annoy the people no more with their everlasting croakings.

Emancipation Proclaimed in Russia.

By the last foreign advices we learn that Russia has taken another step in the wise reforms that characterize the progress of that great and growing nation. A decree has been published emancipating the peasants of Poland, and "on the organization of communal administrations on the principle of self-government, by which all connection between the nobility and peasantry are entirely severed."

Whether considered as a stroke of state, or a measure of civilization, this is a step of the very highest importance, and is almost a necessary consequence of the emancipation of the serfs. It fully establishes the deliberate intention of the government to secure the elevation and enlightenment of the people. What the Emperor had already done in this direction placed Russia in the front rank of nations. The wise sovereign evidently regards the education of his people as the surest guarantee of prosperity and strength. Since the emancipation of the serfs he has established more than eight thousand schools among the peasantry, and the number is constantly increasing. One million of peasants have bought the land on which they lived, and the price of land is everywhere rising, as a result of emancipation. More houses have been built within two years than during the preceding six.

But the Russian Government not content with the establishment of universal personal freedom, has gone still further on the road to freedom and civilization, by decreeing the institution of representative assemblies. These are to be of two kinds, primary and secondary: the first elected by the land proprietors, by the rural communities, and the towns, the two latter combined having a majority over the former. These district assemblies will meet every year for ten days, and, besides having jurisdiction over local matters, they will elect delegates to the provincial assemblies, which will possess larger jurisdictions and authority. There seems to be no general parliament or congress contemplated yet, but the present measures will result in one at no very distant day.

An important step has also been taken towards the establishment of the freedom of the press. Every Russian subject may establish a newspaper upon depositing a sum of money, less than a thousand dollars, with the Government, as a pledge of fidelity to the laws; and the censorship of the press has been abolished. The proceedings of the assemblies are to be published, so that all the Russians will, in a few years, be alive with politics and platforms. It is stated, also, that the judicial system is to be reformed, and that the trial by jury, and oral proceedings, will be introduced.

Whatever may be the result of these experiments in constitution-making, there can be no doubt that they will inaugurate an era of civil and religious liberty in Russia vast and populous empire. It is most fortunate, or providential, that the Government is at the head of the movement; and that, not waiting to be driven into reforms by revolutionary outbreaks, it voluntarily inflicts them.

GEN. ROSECRANS made a speech in St. Louis a few days ago, in which he said: "I am not in favor of a *central despotism*, but in the unity of the nation and the maintainance of the general government. When a citizen wants to expatriate himself he can do so by the consent of the sovereign. I want Congress to pass an act to allow any citizen to expatriate himself, and to declare its consent to such expatriation, and never more allow him to vote until renaturalized." Answering Gen. McNeil's remark, that he was in favor of giving citizens' rights to every black man who fought for his country, Rosecrans exclaimed: "So am I; so am I."

THE amount appropriated in the new law for the service of the Postoffice Department for the year ending June, 1865, for inland service, is nearly eight millions of dollars; for foreign mail transportation, two hundred and fifty thousand, and for ship, steamboat and way letters, eight thousand.

The Rebel Privateers in the British Parliament.

In our last we gave a single remark by Mr. Shaw Lefevre in the British Parliament on the policy of the English government concerning the fitting out of rebel privateers, together with a remark made by the Solicitor-General on the same occasion, on the same subject. The mails having the speeches of these gentlemen report more at length, and will be read with interest:

In the House of Commons on the 4th of March, Mr. G. Shaw Lefevre called attention to the course pursued by the agents of the Confederate States of America, in fitting out vessels of war and enlisting seamen in the ports of this country in violation of the laws of neutrality, and moved an address for papers on the subject. The honorable member enumerated the vessels which had been built in this country for the Confederate government, and said it was impossible to disguise the fact that they were built in accordance with an organized scheme, on the part of the Confederate states, for building, manning, and sending out vessels to prey upon the commerce of the Federal States. Among them were the Florida, Georgia, Alabama, Alexandra, the steam rams, and the Pampero. It regretted that the Alabama had not been detained as the steam rams had been, when her real character first became known. Every since she left the Mersey she had been engaged in destroying the federal commerce. She had not followed the ordinary rules of warfare in sending in her prizes for condemnation. All the vessels now at sea in the service of the Confederates were constantly in the habit of flying the English flag, and since the war broke out they had taken or destroyed one hundred and eighty-seven vessels and had destroyed property to the value of upwards of £3,000,000 sterling. *They were built by Englishmen, armed by Englishmen, manned by Englishmen*, and in every respect but one—namely, that their officers were Confederate subjects and had received their commissions from the Confederate government—*they were British ships*. His opinion was that they could only be regarded as privateers, for to call them Confederate men-of-war would be a farce. He believed that her Majesty's government had honestly endeavored to carry out the provisions of the Foreign Enlistment Act; but the insufficiency of that act was so manifestly apparent that something ought to be done to amend it, and to put a stop to those breaches of our neutrality. He thought in the first place that the vessels of which he complained should be prohibited from visiting our ports, and if they persisted in their present course, our cruisers should follow the example set in the case of the Terceira, and seize them. He reminded the House that when, during the Crimean war, some privateers were fitted up in America for the service of the Russian Government, the New York shipbuilders and merchants passed a resolution protesting against the course which had been taken.

Mr. Baxter and Mr. Taylor concurred in the views which had been expressed by Mr. Lefevre.

The Solicitor General said her Majesty's Government had fairly and honestly enforced the Foreign Enlistment act, and had done their best to preserve neutrality. In the case of the Florida, that vessel left these shores at a time when Government had no information that she was destined for the service of the Confederates It was, therefore, impossible to stop her. And the same remarks would apply to the Georgia, although it had been ascertained that she was supplied from Liverpool, and a prosecution was now pending against Messrs. Jones & Co., of Liverpool, for enlisting men for the Georgia, and for other vessels. With respect to the Alabama, he regarded her escape *as a misfortune;* but she escaped by a ruse under the pretence of going upon a trial trip. Her Majesty's government were most anxious to preserve a strict and honest neutrality; but they could not ensure that the laws of the country should not be evaded. The Rappahannock also escaped by a ruse at night, and hoisted the Confederate flag when she reached Calais. She was fitted out with great secrecy within sight of one of her Majesty's dockyards, but government had no knowledge of the circumstance, and they had since found it their duty to institute a prosecution against an officer in her Majesty's service for conniving in the matter. He denied that these vessels were to be treated as English vessels, and as to the notion that we were to pursue and capture them, he reminded the house that when a vessel was commissioned by a belligerent it was impossible to inquire into her previous history and character. Certainly we might prohibit them from frequenting our ports, and he admitted that there might be conduct on the part of the Confederates which would justify the government in taking that course. It was, however, by no means easy to communicate with the Confederate government, and they had not rendered the matter more easy by expelling our consuls from their shores He might add that the question was now under the consideration of her Majesty's government, and that steps would be shortly taken to convey their remonstrances to the Confederates.

European Complications---The Position of England.

FLORENCE, Feb. 22d, 1864.

Europe is now in such a confusion as it has not seen for the last fifteen years. The Austro-Prussians, nothing daunted by the threatening language of English diplomacy and the protestations of the smaller States of Germany, have invaded Schleswig. The Danes, abandoned by England, Russia and France, defended themselves bravely—the Allies lost about 6,000 men, killed, wounded, and missing—and fell back upon the fortified positions of Duppel and the Island of Alsen. In spite of the efforts of the Prussian Commissioners, Duke Frederic of Augustenburg was proclaimed Duke of Schleswig. Still, Austria and Prussia continue to assure England that they are anxious to maintain the treaties of 1852 and the integrity of the Danish Kingdoms, but in the meantime they pass the frontiers even of Jutland, a purely Danish province, take possession of Kolding, a Danish town, and prepare for the siege of Fridericia, the Danish fortress which guards the approaches of the Island of Funen. English diplomacy is busy restraining the allies, to bully the Germans, to coax France into a new conference about the Danish question, but the dispatches of Lord Russell are thrown into the waste paper basket, and the language of the German papers, especially those of Vienna, are quite insolent against British diplomacy. Unless Lord Palmerston makes war, the prestige of England is gone. Cobden and Bright have carried the day, and it will be ridiculous to speak about English influence in Europe, since absolute non-intervention becomes the political principle of the British empire. All the English abroad are ashamed of the part their country plays at the present moment. Napoleon laughs in his sleeves, and Denmark charges England openly with treachery. This isolated position of English politics is explained in a two-fold way. Some say that Lord Palmerston feels keenly the humiliation entailed upon his nation; still he avoides a complete rupture with Protestant Prussia and Conservative Austria, those natural allies of England against any dangerous move of Napoleon, only because he does not wish to invite France to a war which might possibly result in the breaking up of Austria, and to the conquest of the Rhine provinces by France. He does not wish to be the cat's paw for Napoleon, Victor Emmanuel and Kossuth, by declaring war against Prussia and Austria. He knows English commerce would not be protected against Austrian and Prussian Alabamas; he has a bad conscience about privateering and cruisers. But there is another version for explaining the singular inaction of England after the fuss Lord Russel made about the Danish question. It is said and believed, though English papers never mention such a circumstance, that the Queen positively refused to authorize any steps which might lead to a war against Germany. The Prince of Wales, on the other hand, has no more fervent desire than to give the support of England to his father-in-law. Hence a schism both in the Cabinet and in the Royal Family. When the Queen is at Osborne, the Prince of Wales is at St. Leonard's. Even Windsor Castle is not large enough to hold at the same time the mother and the son. While she is at Windsor he stays at Frogmore Lodge, and the rumors about the queen's indisposition are again repeated. It is well known what, even during Prince Albert's life she sometimes proved herself the true granddaughter of crazy George III., and her restlessness was often alarming. But since the death of her beloved husband those symptoms have become still more serious. It is said that in one of the last Cabinet Councils about the Danish question she at once arose, and saying she must ask Prince Albert's advice, went to the adjoining room. After a few minutes she returned and declared to her Ministers that Prince Albert having advised her not to allow a war against the German powers, she would not give her support to Denmark. The *Memorial Diplomatique*, a Napoleonic paper, speaks already of the scheme of proclaiming the Prince of Wales Regent, but that notice is evidently premature, since it would be difficult to prove the mental aberration of the Queen. At any rate the Manchester school would support her, and oppose any intrigue for a Regency.

A NEW SUBMARINE VESSEL OF WAR.—The foreign papers give some account of a new submarine vessel of war, in the port of Rochelle, the invention of Capt. Burgeois, of the French Navy. It is stated that the vessel is so constructed that it can be submerged by means of compressed air, the only part to remain visible being a small tower, from whence the captain might steer his ship. The chief means of attack consist of a formidable spur with which to strike an antagonist below the plate line. The anticipations of Captain Burgeois were not tutilied. More than an hour elapsed before the submarine vessel got under water with a sort of indolent, see-saw motion. She sailed round the port slowly, and in her trip nearly ran foul of an unsuspecting merchantman. The trial met with indulgence from the shore critics, who thought they perceived the germ of a terrible war instrument in the duck-like propensities of the *Plongeur*. The dimensions of this vessel are 120 feet in length, 10 feet in height, and when afloat she draws about 7 feet of water. Her form is that of a large fish; her machinery is of 80 horse-power, and is worked by a system of compressed air which replaces the necessity of steam. A part of the *Plongeur's* shield can be detached by means of somecurious mechanism, and when detached employed as a lifeboat capable of holding 12 men. The spur with which she is armed is a kind of tube, and in this tube, intended to be driven in the ribs of an adversary, may be placed a fulminating shell. The *Plongeur* attacking a vessel would run into her; then back away, and by means of an electric wire explode the shell, and thus from a safe distance blow her enemy out of the water.

NICKEL has become so high that the Mint will not be able much longer to turn out one hundred cents for a dollar. Government is considering the expediency of issuing two new coins, to be of bronze—one and two cent pieces.

Prof. Hualey on the Negro.

Prof. T. J. Hualey, of the Museum of Practical Geology in Paris, has lately been giving public lectures in the Royal College of Surgeons. The subject of one of his recent lectures was the Negro. He dwelt for sometime upon the differences of color, of the hair, and of the skeleton, and illustrated each point made by reference to models and skeletons of various races. He said it had been frequently asserted that the negro had a much longer heel than other races of men—indeed, that the leg was joined to the middle of the foot. This was not the case. The negro had generally a comparatively small calf to his leg, which may often give to a superficial observer the appearance of an elongated heel. The assertion of the greater length of the negro's heel was usually made to prove the theory of the negro's inferiority; but if it were true, it might be more properly quoted to prove his superority, since as we go down toward the inferior types the heel diminishes. It is a characteristic of the ape to have no heel at all.

The osteological differences between the races were very slight. Possibly the foot of the negro might be a little flatter than that of the European, and his arms a little longer in proportion. With regard to color, the lecturer said he had heard of jet black men, but he had never seen one, though he had seen many negroes. The negroes were found of all shades between light and dark. There were also very few really white men.

His opinion was that some kind of brown, lighter or darker, was the normal color of the human family. With regard to the hair, he agreed with other physiologists that the hair of various races differed, the hair of the negroes, Australians, and others being of a much flattened oval; the European oval; and the Mongol round. He entirely denied, however, that these differences were constant—that, as some had asserted, the race of a man could be told from his hair. It was said that the hair of inferior races had no medullary and aeriferous canal. Now, strictly speaking, there was no canal in any hair. But as the medullary substance found in the hair was doubtless meant, he would say that there was no evidence to prove anything more than that substance dried up in some hair more quickly than in others—a fact which, to those who knew how much the hair is affected by artificial processes, cannot be regarded as having any important bearing on the question of race. The Professor referred to the model of the negro in the British Museum as one which, if carefully observed, would justify his assertion.

On Saturday last the Professor dwelt more particularly upon the brain in its relation to the question of race. It was natural, he said, that races should differ from each other in their cerebral conformation more than in any other regard, since among individuals of the same race the brain was the most variable part.

He exhibited the skulls and casts of the brains of many races, and showed that while there might be an average of the long, narrow, or round skull greater in this or that race, the distinctions were not constant, and many instances of each might be found in any and every race. The negro's skull, in many respects, perhaps, more resembled that of the European than that of any other races, The Professor exhibited the brains of a Bosjesman and of a European, showing that they were nearly alike.

The problems of the subject, as now discussed by physiologists, divided themselves substantially into two: 1. Is there anything in the conformation of any particular race which would justify the conclusion that it was of a different species from other races? 2. Is there any race which may be regarded as transitional or midway between the lower orders of nature and man?

With regard to the first of these questions, he declared that there were at present no data whatever which could warrant such a conclusion; nor could it be positively asserted otherwise, though the balance of probabilities clearly warranted us at present in speaking of the human race rather than the diversity of species. In proof of this the skulls and skeletons were again referred to.

With regard to the second question, the Professor was decidedly of opinion that there was no race which could in any sense be referred to as midway between the inferior types and man, or anything like it. There was no doubt that some presented characteristics more resembling those types than others. If a man went out ten miles on the north road, he would be ten miles on the way to York; but he would not be in any sense a link between York and London, or midway between them. It was exactly the same case with the lowest man; he was some miles in the animal direction, but the distance between him and the very highest animal was far greater than between him and the highest man. This was sufficiently proved by the facility with which the lowest and highest races mingled without sterility. Any one who had been where the white and dark races coexisted, need only use his eyes to see that their intercourse was fertile, showing indisputably their unity of species. Much might be said, no doubt, of the inferiority or such offspring, and its liability to disease; but there were other facts which accounted for that. Wherever the European race came in contact with inferior races, it carried along with "the blessings of civilization," drink, syphilis, and the demoralization of the inferior race. The only exception to this, perhaps, was in Mexico, where the cross-breed does well enough. In the other cases the offspring of the mixture was despised, the men taking to the lowest occupations, the women to prostitution. These facts would explain any tendencies to disease and any inferiority.

An Emancipation College in Pennsylvania---An Interesting Case.

VICE CHANCELLOR'S COURT, LONDON, JAN. 21.
Before Vice Chancellor Sir R. T. Kindersley.

New vs. Bonaker—The object of this suite is to obtain the direction of the Court as to certain trust funds. Mr. George Roberts, a resident of London, made his will in 1825, by which he bequeathed $5,000 of Virginia stock and $2,000 of United States stock to his brothers and sisters for life, and after their death to the President and Vice President of the United States and to the Governor of Pennsylvania, in trust, to invest $2,000 in land, and to invest the rents and interest of the stock, and let it accumulate until it amounted to $100,000, and that they should then found a college for the instruction of the youth of Pennsylvania; that moral philosophy be taught in such college, and that a Professor be engaged, "who shall advocate and inculcate the natural rights of the black people of every clime and country until they be restored to an equality of civil rights with their white brethren throughout the Union."

The testator died in 18.8, and the brothers and sisters of the testator are all since dead. One of the brothers, Isaac Averill Roberts, by his will devised the residue of his personal estate to the trustees of the Free Grammar School of Evesham for the benefit of that school, and five certificates of $1,000 Virginia stock, belonging to Isaac Averill Roberts, have come into possession of the trustees of the school. After the death of Isaac the trustees under his will presented a memorial to the then President of the United States, setting forth the will, and submitting that under the English law the bequest to found a college would have been void, under the statute of mortmain and the Secretary for the State of Virginia wrote to them, stating that the matter had been laid before the Attorney General of the State, who was of opinion that the bequest and the will could not be enforced and should not if it could, for the reason that the purpose of the devise was of doubtful utility; and subsequently Mr. Dallas, the Ambassador of the United States, wrote to the trustees a letter to the effect that the President and Vice President declined the trust. Under these circumstances the present bill was filed to take the direction of the court.

Mr. Glasse and Mr. Osler appeared for the plaintiffs; Mr. Osborne and Mr. Sergeant for the representatives of Benjamin Roberts, Mr. Walford and Mr. Holland for the trustees of the school, Mr. Townsend and Mr. Lee for other parties, and Mr. Wickens for the Attorney General.

The Vice Chancellor expressed a doubt whether the mere repudiation of a trust by the trustees did away with the trust, and he directed an inquiry as to whether the devise for charitable purposes under George's will were void, or were capable of being carried into effect under the law of the State of Pennsylvania, and whether the President and Vice President of the United States and the Governor of Pennsylvania had declined or were willing to accept the trust. He also directed that account be taken of the estate of Isaac.

Foreign Gossip.

The *United Service Gazette* says:

"The Admiralty have sent persons to examine Mr. Laird's steam rams, and find out the thickness of the iron plates, what guns they will mount, etc. It is believed that this is with a view to buying them for the government. The one that is all but finished is splendidly put together, and has two turrets on Capt. Cole's plan, to mount two guns each, and is plated with 4½ inch iron, with iron deck and iron masts. All the cabin fittings are up, coal on board, and she is in all respects ready for sea, except a little more work to the turrets and the guns putting in."

The *Railway Times* has this paragraph:

We understand that Government have granted the commission of a right of way through British Columbia for a electric telegraph, to connect the United States lines with those to be extended from Russia across Behring's Straits, a commission for the latter portion of this world-girdle telegraph having previously been given by the Russian government to Mr. Collins, an American citizen. By the completion of these lines communication between this country and America will be established, without encountering the risks of a submarine cable across the Atlantic.

The fumes of burning coffee are powerful disinfectants. Experiments have been made at Paris to prove this. A quantity of meat was hung up in a closed room until decomposed, and then a chafing dish was introduced and 500 grammes of coffee thrown on the fire—in a few minutes the room was perfectly disinfected. In another room sulphuretted hydrogen and ammonia were developed, and 50 grammes of coffee destroyed the smell in about half a minute. It is also stated that coffee destroys the smell of musk, castoreum, and assofœtida. As a proof that the noxious smells are really decomposed by the fumes of coffee, and not merely overpowered by them, it is stated that the first vapors of the coffee were not smelt at all, and are therefore chemically absorbed, while the other smells gradually diminish as the fumigation continues. The best way to effect this fumigation is to pound the coffee in a mortar, and then strew it on a hot iron plate, which, however, must be red hot.

A correspondent of the *Manchester Examiner* complains of the prevalence of "sermon factories" in England: clergymen subscribe £5 a year, and are supplied with a weekly supply of sermons. How original they are may be judged of by the writer's statement that his own published discourses have been copied and sent in manuscript to subscribers to the factory.

OILS.

JOHN W. WISE.....HENRY W. CHILDS.

WISE & CHILDS,

STRICTLY COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

for the sale of

Crude and Refined Petroleum,

No. 429 Walnut street,

PHILADELPHIA.

The attention of Dealers, and Oil Producers generally, is directed to our extensive facilities for the safe storage, sale and shipment of Crude and Refined Oils.

REFERENCES

Philadelphia—J. C. Howe & Co.; Farnham, Kirham & Co.; Wise, Pusey & Co.
New York—J. C. Howe & Co.; Carpenter, Vail & Fuller; Brewer, Watson & Co.
Boston—J. C. Howe & Co.
Pittsburgh—S. M. Kier & Co.; Hill & Beals.
Rouseville—Mitchell & Brown.
Titusville—Brewer, Watson & Co.; William H. Abbott. mh9:6m

WM. WIGHTMAN.....A. D. ANDERSON.

EAGLE OIL WORKS,

LAWRENCEVILLE.

WIGHTMAN & ANDERSON,

REFINERS OF FINE CARBON OIL,

AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Crude, Refined and Lubricating Oils, Benzole and Car Grease.

WAREHOUSE: No. 92 THIRD street, opposite Bank of Pittsburgh. ja4

NORTH AMERICAN OIL CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF

REFINED BURNING COAL AND CARBON OIL;

Kiskiminitis, Armstrong County.

Warehouse, No. 80 THIRD Street, PITTSBURGH, PA.

WM. F. JOHNSTON, Pres't.
se7 GEORGE OGDEN, Secret'y.

RICHARDSON, HARLEY & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Petroleum and its Products,

No. 19 IRWIN STREET,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

☞ Liberal Cash advance on consignments for Pittsburgh and the Eastern markets. [se11:1y

THE LUCESCO OIL COMPANY,

MANUFACTURERS OF

COAL OIL,

AND REFINERS OF

PETROLEUM!

TRADE MARKS:
"LUCESCO BURNING COAL OIL;"
"LUCESCO BURNING OIL."

Warehouse, No. 11 WOOD Street.

I. M. PENNOCK, Pres't.
se7 C. H. ISRAEL, Secretary.

THE ARDESCO OIL COMPANY,

Manufacture and have for sale a superior quality of

REFINED ARDESCO OIL,

Non-explosive. Also,

PURE BENZOLE.

Warehouse, 27 IRWIN street, Pittsburgh, Pa. se7:1y

BREWER, BURKE & CO.,

Commission Merchants.

AGENTS FOR THE

PACIFIC, GLOBE, and LIBERTY OIL WORKS.

Ample STORAGE for Crude and Refined Oil. Liberal CASH ADVANCE made on Consignments of Crude or Refined Petroleum. Yard for storage and shipment of Crude—

AT LAWRENCEVILLE.

Office and Ware house—Corner DUQUESNE WAY and HANCOCK Street, Pittsburgh. sell

PENNOCK, BALL & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

EUREKA CARBON OIL, EUREKA LUBRIC OIL,

And Wholesale Dealers in

Crude, Refined and Lubricating Oils, NO. 31. MARKET STREET.

se7 PITTSBUEGH, PA.

FOUNDRIES.

S. S. FOWLER & CO.,

IRON FOUNDERS AND MILL FINISHERS.

AND MANUFACTURERS OF

SOLID HUB CAR WHEELS,

39 WATER street, *PITTSBURGH, PA.*
se17

FORT PITT CANNON FOUNDRY.

CHARLES KNAP,

CANNON FOUNDER,

O'HARA AND ETNA STREETS,

se9 *PITTSBURGH.*

WM. G. PRICE,

BERLIN FOUNDRY,

COR. PENNA. AVENUE & PRICE ST.

Manufacturer of all sizes and descriptions of castings for OIL REFINERIES, Glass and Gas Works, Wagon Boxes, Dog Irons, Grate Bars, Fire Fronts, Sash and Clock Weights, Pullies, Hangers and Couplings. All kinds of castings for AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS. Also, castings of all kinds for DRUMMERS and GAS FITTERS. Also, JOBBING and MACHINE CASTINGS, light or heavy, made to order. se7:1y

FULTON FOUNDRY,

NINTH WARD, PITTSBURGH, PA.,

Warehouse: No. 141 Wood street.

JOSEPH PENNOCK,

PROPRIETOR.

ROBERT C. TOTTEN,
Superintendent at Foundry.

MANUFACTURES

NAIL MACHINES, ROLLS, SQUEEZERS AND ROLLING-MILL CASTINGS GENERALLY.

GAS AND WATER PIPES.

Gas Retorts and Oil Stills; Hot Blast and Superheating Pipes; Sugar Kettles, House Fronts and Window Heads, ROLLS TURNED,

and all fitting done to order.

A large assortment of Rolling-mill Pattern on hand, purchased from "Fort Pitt Foundry." se24

WM. SMITH.....DAVID E. PARK.....JAS. PARK, JR.

SMITH, PARK & CO.,

NINTH WARD FOUNDRY,

PITTSBURGH, PENNA.

Warehouse, 149 First & 120 Second sts.

Manufacturers of all sizes and descriptions of Coal Oil Retorts and Stills, Gas and Water Pipes, Sad Irons, Dog Irons, Wagon Boxes, Steel Moulds, Pullies, Hangers and Couplings.

☞ Also, Jobbing and Machine Castings o every description made to order.

☞ Having a complete MACHINE SHOP attached to the Foundry, all necessary fitting will be carefully attended to. se7

EVERY MUSIC TEACHER SAYS that with

RICHARDSON'S NEW METHOD

he is enabled to impart a thorough knowledge of Piano Playing with far less trouble and in a far more satisfactory manner than he has been able to do with any other system, and the Scholar learns more rapidly, is better pleased with his daily progress, and looks forward to his next lesson as a pleasant pastime rather than as an irksome task. The usual dull and wearisome exercises for practice are in this NEW METHOD superseded by charming Melodies that please the ear while they assist the pupil in his efforts to become an excellent pianist.

PRICE.....$3.00.

For sale by

CHAS. C. MELLOR,

fe27 81 Wood street.

DENTISTRY.

WHY SUFFER PAIN IN THE Extraction of your Teeth,

when you can have them extracted without any

AT THE DENTAL ESTABLISHMENT,

No. 278 Penn street,

by a perfectly safe and pleasant process. Call and examine those beautiful specimens of

ARTIFICIAL TEETH

and you will be convinced that they are superior to any made in the city.

A full set on Vulcanite, plain teeth, $5.

A full set on Vulcanite, with beautiful gums, and the plate highly polished, for from $10 to $12.

Partial and full sets on Gold and Silver, at proportionate rates.

OLD GOLD PLATES purchased at their FULL value.

Dr. J. SCOTT has entire charge of the Operative Department.

QUINCY A. SCOTT,
mh8 Dentist, 278 Penn street.

SEWING MACHINES,

ERNEST AXTHELM,

No. 103 Third street, Pittsburgh, AGENT FOR

PLANER & KAYSER'S

Noiseless Patent Sewing Machines.

These Sewing Machines are known as the very best in the United States. They are WARRANTED, and sold at the LOWEST PRICES. Call and examine them before buying elsewhere. Repairing of Sewing Machines of every kind promptly attended to. se9:1y

OPTICIANS.

GEORGE E. SHAW,

PRACTICAL OPTICIAN,

AND MANUFACTURER OF

PHILOSOPHICAL INSTRUMENTS,

CARBON OIL HYDROMETER,

DISTILLER'S THERMOMETERS,

SACCHAROMETERS, &c

IMPORTER OF

FINE FIELD GLASSES,

TELESCOPES, &c.

ARTIFICIAL HUMAN EYES

MADE TO FIT AND WARRANTED TO SUIT.

No. 58 FIFTH STREET,

Next door to Adams' Express Office.
se7

REMOVAL.

ON THE FIRST DAY OF APRIL, I will remove to

No. 51 Fifth street.

at present occupied by J. M. Hoffman & Bro., And will be prepared to give the public general satisfaction, with a well selected stock of PHILOSOPHICAL and MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS, and a large supply of OPTICAL GOODS, with a fine assortment of RUSSIAN PEBBLE SPECTACLES, which are warranted to strengthen and improve the SIGHT. Made and sold only by

J. DIAMOND, Practical Optician, 39 FIFTH street.

Remember the number, 51, 51, 51 Fifth street, after the 1st of April and do not be imposed upon by others. mar2

GROCERS.

GEO. W. DILWORTH.....JOHN S. DILWORTH.

J. S. DILWORTH & CO.,

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

Nos. 130 and 132 2nd st., near Smithfield, Ja13 *PITTSBURGH.*

WILLIAM BAGALEY,

WHOLESALE GROCER,

Nos. 18 and 20 Wood Street, sep7 Pittsburgh, Pa.

JOS. KIRKPATRICK.....WM. KIRKPATRICK.

J. KIRKPATRICK & BRO.,

[Successors to Brown & Kirkpatrick.]

WHOLESALE GROCERS.

Nos. 191 and 193 LIBERTY Street.

se16 *PITTSBURGH, PA.*

WM. MILLER, Phila.....C. W. RICKETSON, Pitts'g.

MILLER & RICKETSON,

Wholesale Grocers

AND IMPORTERS OF

BRANDIES, WINES AND SEGARS, Nos. 221 and 223, corner of LIBERTY and IRWIN Streets, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Iron, Nails, Cotton Yarns, &c. &c., constantly on hand. sel5

G. B. JONES.....O. B. JONES

GEORGE B. JONES & SON,

Wholesale Grocers and Boat Furnishers,

Dealers in MANILLA ROPE, OAKUM, OILS, PITCH and Pittsburgh Manufactured Articles, No. 141 WATER Street, above the Monongahela bridge, Pittsburgh, Pa. se9

CLOTHING.

J. BOOBYER, Jr.,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

And Wholesale and Retail Dealer in READY-MADE CLOTHING AND FURNISHING GOODS,

no9:1y 225 Liberty Street, Pittsburgh.

CHAS. G. SAUTTER,

MANUFACTURER OF

Oil, Whisky, Ale and Pork Barrels.

Cooperage on Perry street, above Chestnut, opposite Straub's Brewery, Allegheny city.

All orders addressed to Box 360, Allegheny P. O., will receive prompt attention. [no20:6m

NOTICE.—In the Court of Quarter Sessions of Allegheny county, Pennsylvania. No. —, March Term, A. D. 1864.

In the matter of the petition of sundry freeholders of the City of Allegheny, for the vacation of certain alleys and a street in the Second Ward, of said city.

All parties interested are hereby notified that on SATURDAY, February, 13th, 1864, a petition was presented to said Court, signed by twelve freeholders of said Ward, praying the Court to grant a rule to show cause why so much of an alley lying in said Ward, parallel with Bidwell and Fremont streets, should not be vacated and closed up, from the northern line of the right of way of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway Company, where the said line crosses said alley, to Island Lane, because the said portion of said alley has become useless to the public and those having lands bounding thereon.

And, also, why so much of the alley that lies in said Ward, parallel with, and between Island Lane and Juniata street, should not be vacated and closed up from the street known as Allegheny avenue, for the reason that the same has became useless to the public and those having lands bounding thereon.

And, also, why so much of Juniata street, in said Ward, as extends from the eastern line of the right of way of the said Railway Company, where the said line crosses said street, to the street known as Allegheny avenue, should not be vacated and closed up, for the reason that the same has become useless to the public and those having lands bounding thereon.

That said Court granted the rule aforesaid, and ordered that notice be given of the filing of said petition, and of the granting of said rule as required by law.

JOHN H. HAMPTON,
fe15:3t-2taw Att'y of Petitioners.

ARTIFICIAL LIMBS.

ARTIFICIAL LIMBS

Of all descriptions. The best and cheapest to be had at C. LEGAR'S,

96 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh.

Persons who are compelled to use articles of this description would do well to call and examine them before purchasing elsewhere. mh16:3m

A. G. NEUBERT,

MANUFACTURER OF

ARTIFICIAL ARMS AND LEGS.

Also, all kinds of

Trusses, Supporters & Shoulder Braces

Machines for Deformities of every description made to order. TRUSSES carefully repaired. ☞ Ladies attended by Mrs. NEUBERT.

169 Smithfield street,
se18-1y *PITTSBURGH.*

J. REICHENBACH,

MANUFACTURER OF

Patent Artificial Arms and Legs.

The lightest leg known weighs 4¼ pounds,—mine is reduced to 2¼ pounds.

I have always on hand a stock of

TRUSSES, SUPPORTERS

and all articles in my line.

Those in need of such articles should not forget to call at

No. 58 Fourth street,
se21:1y *PITTSBURGH.*

GLASSWARE.

C. IHMSEN & SONS,

MANUFACTURERS OF EVERY VARIETY OF

Vials, Bottles and Window Glass,

Black Porter, Wine and Claret Bottles,

DEMIJOHNS & MINERAL WATER BOTTLES

Warehouses, No. 104 SECOND, and 133 and FIRST streets, Pittsburgh, Pa.
se16:1y

PHILLIPS & BEST,

MANUFACTURERS OF

FLINT GLASS WARE,

Of all descriptions, Pressed, Cut and Plain

Corner of TRY and SECOND streets,

se9 *PITTSBURGH.*

E. L. FAHNESTOCK....W. M. GRACE....R. C. ALBREE

FAHNESTOCK, ALBREE & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Vials, Bottles and Window Glass

O. 63 WATER STREET,

PITTSBURGH, PA

se9

BREWERS.

PITTSBURGH BREWERY,

JOSHUA RHODES,

Brewer, Malster and Hop Dealer,

DUQUESNE WAY, BETWEEN IRWIN ST. AND ST. CLAIR STREET BR

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Purviance's Photograph Rooms, corner of Fifth and Market streets, 2d and 3d stories, over Richardson's jewelry store, Pittsburgh, Pa. Photoaraphs of every style, plain or colored, from the popular *carte de visite* to cabinet and life-size. Mr. Purviance would particularly call the attention of the aged and infirm to the easy accessibility of this establishment, being reached by a single short flight of stairs. Prices moderate, and satisfaction guaranteed.

The Daily Commercial.

TUESDAY, MARCH 22, 1864.

Publication Office, 72 and 74 Fifth Street, (2d Floor) Opposite Postoffice.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
The Pittsburgh Newspaper and Printing Company.

Terms of the Commercial.
DAILY COMMERCIAL.
Single copy.....3 cents.
Mail subscribers (311 issues).....$3.00
WEEKLY COMMERCIAL.
Per year (52 issues).....$1.50
In Clubs of 20.....1.00
Payable in advance.
Address
THE COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

Movements of General Grant.

Lieut. Gen. GRANT passed through this city yesterday on his way to Washington. He was accompanied by Mrs. GRANT and son, and a portion of his staff. He is expected to reach Washington to-day. Our special Washington dispatch renews the report that General WM. F. SMITH is to have an important position in the movements about to take place.

The Scarcity of Laborers.

The present scarcity of laborers in every branch of industry in the land, is one of the necessary results of the requirements of the government to put down the rebellion. But it will be but temporary. Emigration will supply the demand to a large extent; and the duration of the deficiency will depend in a great degree on what is done to make known in the European countries the inducements for emigrating hither. As yet there has been but little organized effort, beyond what our manufacturers have done, which, though considerable, is inadequate. In fact the subject has not, as yet, been systematically presented, nevertheless during the past year emigration increased to a considerable extent, the total number of persons who sought our shores being upward of 200,000. The character of the emigrants and their adaptation to the wants of the country, is the most gratifying feature of the subject. A large proportion of them are said to be mechanics, and of the total number, it is believed but few came who did not seek employment in some department in which they were more or less skilled, or who did not have some special capabilities.

The subject is worthy of the attention of Congress, especially when we consider how intimately related are its own grand operations to the farm and the shop, from both of which laborers have been drawn to fill up our armies. Could a hundred thousand laborers be at this season, or between now and planting-time, thrown into the West, the effect on the future crop would be immense, and the Government would be the first to feel the benefits in increased products and diminished prices. Furthermore, we would have soldiers from the ranks of the emigrants, and many who would otherwise be taken from the harvest field to the battle field would be retained at home.

With what has been proved to be statesmanlike foresight, Mr. LINCOLN, in his last annual message, recommended that the tonnage duties be remitted on emigrant vessels, or that emigrants designing to become permanent settlers should be given free passage by the Government; and in connection with this, it has been recommended that a special bureau be established at Washington for this and kindred objects.

Congress could not do a wiser thing than to embody these suggestions in practical legislation. It would insure speedy relief from the present scarcity of labor, and do much for the solid prosperity of the country.

Three More States.

Our readers have probably not failed to notice the fact that, the House of Representatives has passed bills that had previously passed the Senate, for enabling the Territories of Nevada and Colorado to form State governments preparatory to coming into the family of States. The Senate has passed a similar bill relative to the Territory of Nebraska, which will also become a law.

These bills recite the usual provisions for framing and submitting to the people State constitutions, the first Tuesday in October being the day fixed for voting on the question of ratification. This being done, the President is authorized to declare by proclamation their admission into the Union on an equal footing with the original States. Slavery in the new States is to be prohibited by ordinances forever irrevocable, except with the consent of Congress. They are to have one member each in the House of Representatives, until the next apportionment takes place, under the census of 1870. Should the result of the voting on the question be known in time, (of which there is some doubt) these new States will mingle their voices with the others in the next Presidential election.

Thus the continent is gradually being spanned by the Union. Nebraska is immediately west of Iowa and north of Kansas; it has a large extent of territory and is highly fertile. Nevada and Colorado are situated among the Rocky and Nevada mountains, and are not less productive of gold than California.

"A FACT."—The *Universe*, the Catholic organ of this Diocese, which is anything but friendly to the Administration, in a recent article, admits that "the overthrow of the rebellion depends upon the subservation of slavery." This, it adds, "may be proved to be fortunate, it may be proved to be unfortunate, it may be proved to be an indifferent thing; but whatever moral complexion it has, *it is a fact.*"

It then adds the following advice, which is both timely and sensible:

"It is the part of decency and common sense to accept facts. Let us not be like blind rams butting our heads against stone walls. Some of our contemporaries persist in attacking the Abolitionists. There may be pleasure in this, but there is no good in it. The Abolitionists have won the game, *and the longer we refuse to acknowledge the fact the more surely they will defeat us in other points.*

MINING STOCK FEVER IN BOSTON.—The *Commercial Bulletin* of the 19th, says that since the date of the last publication, fifty-one additions have been made to the list of Mining Companies having offices in Boston, and that twenty-eight others are in process of organization. The *Bulletin* remarks that "nothing shows more fully the present mania for mining ventures than this single fact. Indeed, we are told by the heaviest operator here in that line, that such is the "rage" for new concerns that any one who gets out a good thing is actually obliged to keep it shady so as to prevent being run down by applicants."

IMPROVEMENT OF THE OHIO RIVER.—The Governor of Ohio has appointed THOS. SHERLOCK, Esq., to represent Ohio in the movement lately inaugurated by the Louisville Board of Trade for the improvement of the Ohio river.

THE Cincinnati *Enquirer* wants it to be distinctly understood that it is for a peace platform and a peace candidate, and that it is opposed to MCCLELLAN. It seems to prefer VALLANDIGHAM.

General Intelligence.

LOSS OF A U. S. GUNBOAT ON THE MISSISSIPPI.—From the N. O. *True Delta*, of the 11th, we learn that the gunboats Connestoga and Gen. Price collided near Palmyra on the 8th, from which the former sunk in a few moments. Whether there was any loss of life is not stated.

Her Britanic Majesty's steamer Styx has returned from a cruise in search of the Italian frigate Regalantumo. The Styx reports that on the 18th inst. she spoke the brig Howard, who reported that on the afternoon of the 10th inst., in latitude 46 deg., longitude 60 deg., she saw a vessel of the description of the Regalantumo, with a maintop mast gone, running southeast. A northwest gale was blowing at the time, but the vessel showed no colors or signs of distress.

A dispatch from Strawberry Plains, East Tennessee, dated the 18th, says all rumors to the effect that any considerable part of the rebel forces have left East Tennessee, are false. They are at Bull's Gap, in large force, probably 20,000. The reports that they have sent away most of their artillery and wagons by railroad, and mounted men on all their draught horses, and every other available kind of material, are confirmed. The general belief among citizens is that they will make a sudden movement into Kentucky.

Late advices from Texas indicate that the campaign has opened vigorously. Important news is daily expected. The steamer Fanny, from St. Louis, bound for Vicksburg, ran against a snag the night of the 15th, and sunk. The accident happened one hundred and ten miles above Vicksburg. The passengers and considerable freight were saved. The Fanny had been recently fitted up at a great expense.

Eight or ten regiments of re-enlisted veteran volunteers of Missouri and the Northwestern States, arrived or passed through St. Louis, during the past week, all of which were feasted by the veteran reception committee, and received a cordial welcome by the citizens generally. Nearly two thousand new recruits from different States passed through here during the same time, en route for the South, to join regiments in the field. The 30th Michigan cavalry, about thirteen hundred strong, has also gone South.

Four hundred and twenty emancipated slaves, who were sent from Washington city, last year, to Hayti, by the Government, at great expense, have returned. This puts an end to Government effort at colonization.

The number of hogs packed, during the past season, was two hundred and forty thousand, an excess of nearly sixty-five thousand over last year.

A committee of twenty-six, on behalf of the Working Men's Democratic Republican Association, of New York city, presented an address to the President, informing him that he had been elected an honorary member of the Association. The President made a lengthy reply, and gratefully accepted the election. On the conclusion of the address, the chairman of the committee said they had only one thing to add, and that is their earnest wish that the next President may be from Springfield, Illinois, and his name Abraham Lincoln.

The Wilmington *Journal* of the 1st says that town is full of Yankee spies and incendiaries, and that two or three fires had occurred on the 20th of February.

The 45th Pennsylvania regiment, with full ranks, left Harrisburg to rejoin the army, Saturday last.

The St. Louis *Union* says that so great is the demand for tenements that one thousand good dwellings "within striking distance of the centres of trade, could be rented for a fair interest on the cost, in a week's time."

It is said that there is plenty of water in the Red river,—at any rate, if the boats can't find water they can cotton; at least have a *chase* for it

IT is said that nearly all of the lower half of Charleston is destroyed by our shells. Troops occupy the upper and higher part of the city.

THE Fourth Avenue horse cars, New York, now let negroes ride the same as white folks. The distinction will now probably be abolished in all the cars in the city. Public Opinion settles these things, and the P. O. is growing wiser.

Personal.

Disraeli, who is probably one of the most striking men in the British House of Commons, and who is, just now, attracting unusual attention, is described as a man whose face is transparently deep and dark; with thin, cold lips, cruel and soft as those of a panther; with an eye that measures the object on which he is about to spring; with the attitude of one ever lying in wait; with the marks of knotty strength over each eye; with a rather narrow forehead, like a sharp cliff; with baldness which is not actual baldness but the interminable stretch of the forehead backward; with deep black hair and one strange Medusa lock which curls down in front,—not an old man, but with a face full of lines and changes. Phrenologically one may say that his enormous powers of observation are his greatest strength. He evidently hears many an under tone which the Speaker meant should not be heard. Lately in the debate on Schleswig when Palmerston was trying to sooth the apprehension of those who fear that England would be involved in war, Disraeli detected that this soothing was for a special purpose, and that in reality the Government was on the brink of war. He arose, and to the astonishment of all he so pressed this view, that Palmerston could not deny it, and so the fact that the country is drifting into war became for the first time suspected by the country at large. But Mr. Disraeli is almost the only man with anything attractive about him on that side. The opposition seem to be men of very narrow and weak faces and heads; and Disraeli looks strangely out of place among them.

MR. Say-say-gah-com-e-gish-kink and several of his companions, with equally cheerful names, all belonging to the Chippewa tribe of Indians, passed through Chicago on Tuesday, bound to Washington.

Rev. A. D. Mayo, pastor of the Church of the Redeemer, in Cincinnati, has been appointed Professor of Church Polity and Administration in the Meadville Theological School.

Fitz John Porter arrived in Denver City on the 15th of February. The next day the following resolution was introduced in the lower house of the Legislature:

Resolved, That Fitz John Porter be requested to leave the Territory in thirty days.

Chief Justice Taney hopes soon to resume his duties on the bench of the Supreme Court of the United States.

Captain Sawyer, of the 1st New Jersey Cavalry, who has just returned from Richmond, reports that he saw, on Monday last, Lieutenant Colonel Litchfield, Major Cook, Dr. Kinston, and three officers of a negro regiment, in one cell, chained to six negroes. The prisoners are fed upon corn bread and water, and have a limited supply even of that.

Brigadier General O. B. Wilcox, United States volunteers, has been assigned to the command of the District of the Clinch, and of the troops therein. The District of the Clinch includes the region between the Cumberland and Clinch mountains, extending from Big Creek Gap on the west to the eastern line of the State of Tennessee on the east; the headquarters of the district to be at Tazewell or Cumberland Gap.

Gerritt Smith has drawn the original proclamation of the President, at one of the Sanitary fairs. In his letter of acknowledgement, he says:

I have never been proud of owning houses and lands, but I confess that I am somewhat elated by being the owner of this glorious Proclamation of Freedom, in the very form in which it came from our President's strong and honest hand. Various suggestions respecting any disposition of the grand paper have already been made to me. But I feel bound to adhere to my purpose when I purchased the tickets. That purpose was to let it go to the individual or association who would pay the largest price for it to the Sanitary Commission. As I believe the putting down of this infernal rebellion to be our highest and holiest work, so I recognize no other claims upon my possessions to be as strong as that of the soldiers who are prosecuting this work. But the claim of the Sanitary Commission is the claim of the soldiers—since it is the faithful and tender nurse of such of them as fall in the way from wounds or sickness. You will please retain the proclamation in your office until the purchaser shall call for it.

Brigadier General Harland has been assigned to the command of the sub-district of Pamlico.

Major General Gordon Granger is not sick in New York as reported. He is in command of the 4th Army Corps, headquarters at Loudon, Tenn., and in excellent health.

The President has issued an order assigning Generals Milroy and Stahl to Gen. Sigel's department. General Stahl is to be chief of staff, and General Averill chief of cavalry. General Milroy is to command a division.

Dr. J. B. Flint Emeritus, Professor of Surgery at the Louisville University of Medicine, a native of Cohasset, Mass., died on Saturday, March 19, in Louisville, Ky.

It was Robert E. Lee, then a Colonel in the Federal service, and now the distinguished rebel General, who captured John Brown at Harper's Ferry, and handed him over to the Virginia authorities.

John Brady Smith, one of the oldest citizens of St. Louis, died on Wednesday last. He settled in that city in 1816, when it was a French village. He was the bosom friend of Mr. Benton, and was elected first President of the State Bank of Missouri, which position he held eight or ten years.

Mayor Filley of St. Louis, has resigned. In doing so he indulged in congratulations on the satisfactory financial condition of the city; but the next day the Comptroller sent in a communication declaring that the finances were in the worst possible condition and growing worse.

It is asserted that one of the most prominent sugar refiners in New York has the singularity of having four hundred different pairs of boots of various styles. These, it is said, are kept sumptuously polished and ready for occupation. Each morning the proprietor passes up to this chamber of boots, selects the pair which seems to his educated eye most appropriate for the occasion and marches off in triumph.

Agricultural College.

Last Thursday afternoon, about one-third of the members of the Legislature left Harrisburg, by a special train, accompanied by the President and Directors of the State Agricultural Society, on a visit to the farm school, in Centre county. The entire party, numbering one hundred persons, were hospitably entertained at Bellefonte, and on Friday morning were taken in carriages, buggies and spring wagons to the College, eleven miles distant from that quiet country town. About nine miles of the distance and the Lewistown and Boalsburg turnpike was over good roads; the last two miles of country road was on a par with some roads that our own county could show. Some four or five hours were spent in examining the Institution and eating a very good dinner, and then all the party returned to Bellefonte, where a handsome evening party was given to them and the citizens of the town, by Mr. MCALISTER, the leading lawyer of that place, and one of the Trustees of the College, to whose interests he has devoted a large share of his time for some ten or twelve years past. A brief sketch of this college, which is entitled to be considered as a State Institution, may not be amiss. The college was commenced some two years since, and has only been finished within the last year—in fact, many of its rooms have not yet been supplied with furniture, and the grounds around the buildings have not in many places been filled up and comparatively but few trees have been planted to ornament them The building itself is a massive one, constructed of blue limestone, quarried from the site on which it stands, and the yard around, four stories high, exclusive of a half story of two cellars above ground, and stands on a high eminence commanding one of the finest views of mountain and valley scenery in the State. The Nittany and Penn Valleys meet at this point—two of the most fertile valleys in the State. While the seven mountains seen in the distance to the south and the Nittany and Muncey mountains to the north make up one of the most magnificent panoramas on which the eye can rest. In fact the scene from the cupola is worth a journey to see. The college corporation owns 400 acres of land, 360 of which is ready for cultivation, and some forty of wood. The expenditures for all purposes so far has been in round numbers $290,000, of this the State contributed $100,000, individuals $60,000, leaving a debt of some $40,000 which unfortunately now hangs over the institution. This last is a serious incubus upon it just now, and must continue to trouble it, for even if it receives a large share of the land scrip, it would not be applicable to the payment of a debt.

The entire number of students on the catalogue of 1863 was one hundred and forty-two, and those in attendance at the session just opened is something over one hundred. The *specialty* of this College is the education of young men in science, combined with some three hours' labor every day upon the farm and garden, none, we understand, to be exempted from this rule. Professors and scholars are alike to conform to this discipline. We have no doubt that its corps of Professors constitute the ablest teachers of agricultural chemistry and its allied sciences in this State, or even in this country. How far the specialty of this institution shall be a success, time can alone determine. We must admit that most of the experiments heretofore made in this country of manual labor schools have been failures. None, however, have been made under so favorable circumstances as the present, and we hope the cause of edueation may be advanced by the success of the present. If this should fail we have no idea that another will be attempted in this State during the present generation. **

From New Orleans.

Interesting Southern News.

We have New Orleans dates to the 12th. From the *True Delta* we learn that our gunboats were up the Ouachita river. At Trinity they captured a rebel battery, and at Harrisonburg they secured a quantity of cotton.

The Mobile *Register*, of the 28th ult., says that Admiral Farragut will not be able to enter the city through the gate of Fort Powell, and that the spade and shovel will not avail him. An investment of the city by land and water is expected. "No one is wanted in the city," says the *Register*, "except those that defend it with arms in their hands."

The *Register* makes the following confession concerning Gen. Sherman's expedition:

Sherman having been eminently successful in forcing Gen. Polk out of Mississippi deliberately proceeded to destroy the road and plunder the country, and then leisurely fell back to Pearl river. His retreat from Meridian lifted the hopes of the despondent to an immediate attack on Mobile by way of Meridian, and now public attention is in a great measure withdrawn from Mississippi and turned towards Georgia, where we all feel sanguine of success.

An order has been issued prohibiting the shipment of provisions from Mississippi to Mobile.

It is a little doubtful which of the two personages—Forrest or Polk—the *Register* intends to hit in the annexed paragraph. Polk, it will be recollected, has been severely censured by the Mobile press, for permitting Sherman to outgeneral him at Meridian recently:

It is to be hoped that the President will take the subject of our cavalry in North Mississippi into consideration and send a safe man to command it. With such a man as Forrest at its head it is liable every day to encounter some overwhelming force of the enemy. That was a very unsafe operation of his the other day attacking 6,000 men with 2,000, instead of withdrawing and placing a river between him and the enemy. He whipped them, it is true, and every time he has run such reckless risks he has been so lucky as to give the enemy a terrible whaling; but still, we repeat, it is a very imprudent thing to hurl our men upon three times their number. General Polk wouldn't do so.

The Columbus (Ga.) *Enquirer* has received from Mr. J. M. Wasson, President of the Mississippi Manufacturing Company, whose factory is located at Bankston, Miss., a sample of jeans made at that factory, of equal proportions of cow-hair and wool for the filling. It is a very even and handsome texture, evidently quite strong and serviceable, and we should think would make as comfortable and durable cloth for pantaloons or for negro suits entire, as can be produced. The cow-hair, indeed, can scarcely be detected without picking the thread to pieces. We have submitted this sample to some of our manufacturers, and their opinion of it is quite favorable.

The Western Sanitary Commission.

A correspondent of the St. Louis *Republican*, writing from Chattanooga, speaks in warm terms of the good which the Sanitary Commissions have done in that Department. Through the exertions of the Commission at large, commodious and pleasant hospital cars have been built and make daily trips to Nashville, taking those only who are unable to travel, serving two objects, viz: the placing the men in a better climate to get well of their wounds, and keeping the hospitals here in a condition suitable to receive such wounded as a battle at the front might cause.

The following record of issues for one month is taken from the books:

Of rags and bandages, 8,552 pounds; canned fruit, 4,707 cans; canned milk, 12,500 cans; crackers, 19,086 pounds; tea, 1,090 pounds; sugar, 4,448 ponnds; wines and spirits, 2,473 bottles; sour kraut, 5,970 gallons; onions, 1,653 bushels; ale, 1,386 gallons; lemons, 266 dozen.

This is bnt a specimen of the issues made, and must surely give the friends of soldiers in the Army of the Cumberland assurances that the sick and wounded at Chattanooga are properly and amply provided for.

In connection with the above it might be proper to mention that for the coming Summer new and enlarged preparations are being made for the comfort of those in the field as well as in the hospital; an abandoned plantation of 1,500 acres has been taken possession of by the Commission, and is now being prepared for planting by the "surplus negroes" hereabouts of their sable brothers; it is expected that sufficient vegetables can be raised on this farm to supply the Eastern army with fair rations, the coming season.

Adjoining this is a vineyard of sixty thousand vines, fifteen thousand of which are in good condition to yield two crops this year under skillful management, the Commission having employed an efficient man who is now engaged on the same with sufficient assistants.

Previous to its confiscation, Gen. Boyce, of South Carolina, owned the plantation, but abandoned it on our occupation of this place. The fine, costly mansion and out-houses which once adorned it, were destroyed by our shells, and at this time the place presents an uninteresting appearance to the beholder.

Political.

On Friday evening the friends of Gen. John C. Fremont, assembled at room No. 20, Cooper Institute, New York, to take action in the matter of his nomination for the Presidency.

Mr. Edward Gilbert was the President, and in his introductory speech took strong grounds in favor of John C. Fremont for the high office of President. He urged that Mr. Lincoln had not fulfilled the mission entrusted to him, and that therefore it was now the duty of the people to select a man from among themselves who, being pledged to liberty and freedom, would lead the nation onward to a higher and more glorious destiny. Fremont was such a man, and all the men proposed in opposition to him would soon find out this fact, if the proper occasion should arise.

Several gentlemen made brief addresses, until the arrival of Mr. Greeley, whose remarks we have already given. A platform of principles was adopted for the guidance of the Fremont Campaign Club, as follows:

A vigorous, consistent, concentrated prosecution of the war against the insurgent armies in the field, with adequate penalties for treason, and no amnesty except to absolute submission.

The right of suffrage to be regulated by legislative bodies, and not prescribed by the Executive.

No restoration of civil rights as an inducement to rebels to forswear themselves.

No initiation of serfdom by attaching the person of the laborer to the soil.

Absolute equality of all men before the law, without distinction of race or color.

Extension of the beneficent principles of the homestead law, and a liberal distribution of bounty lands among all soldiers.

Paramount nationality, as opposed to a seditious application of the doctrine of supreme State rights.

The rigid maintenance of the Monroe doctrine, so as to vindicate the republican integrity of the continent.

A reformed and thoroughly American foreign policy, without regard to the opinions or menaces of foreign Powers.

A liberal system of foreign immigration.

The one term principle for the Presidency, so as to secure the integrity of the incumbent till the last hour of his office, and prevent the distribution of his patronage for the subjugation of the constituency by officeholders.

The General Committee of the German Democratic Party of New York held a meeting on Thursday last, and adopted resolutions endorsing the Tammany Hall bolt from the State Convention.

DIED:

LOVE—On Monday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, WM. LOVE, (Janitor of the Pittsburgh Gymnasium,) in the 73d year of his age.

The friends of the family and members of the Association are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 32 Morgan-street, Allegheny, to proceed to Mt. Union Cemetery.

JONES—On Sunday evening, of dropsy, THOS. JONES, Sr., in the 66th year of his age.

His funeral will take place from his late residence on Franklin, between Fulton and Townsend streets, on Tuesday, the 22d, at 2 o'clock P. M. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice.

TO RAILROAD CONTRACTORS.—Proposals are invited for the GRADATION, MASONRY, BRIDGE SUPERSTRUCTURE, BALLAST, CROSS-TIES and TRACK LAYING of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad, between Connellsville and Cumberland, embracing a distance of about eighty (80) miles, in sections of about one mile each.

Specifications will be ready at the Company's office, in Pittsburgh, on and after the 1st of April, and proposals will be received from the 16th to the 23d of April.

BENJ. H. LATROBE, President.
Office P. & C. R. R. Co., Pittsburgh, March 15th, 1864. mh22:tf

BLINN'S PATENT LAMP CHIMNEY CLEANER.—No more chimnies broken by cleaning—it cleans a chimney without washing, and is the only article in the market that cleans a chimney perfectly. For sale at the principal Lamp Stores, and at the Lamp and Oil Store of WELDON & KELLY,
164 Wood st., Agents for the manufacturers.
mh22

CO-PARTNERSHIP.—On the 1st day of February, 1864, the undersigned admitted as a member of their firm, Mr. LEWIS POWE, for many years manager at the "Lake Superior Copper Mill and Smelting Works."

The name and style of the firm to remain as heretofore. PARK, MCCURDY & CO.
mh22:3t

LAKE SUPERIOR
Copper Mills and Smelting Works.
PARK, M'CURDY & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
SHEATH, BRAZIERS and BOLT COPPER,
PRESSED COPPER BOTTOMS, RAISED STILL BOTTOMS,
SPELTER, SOLDER, &c. Also,
Importers and Dealers in
METALS, TIN PLATE, SHEET IRON, FIRE, &c.
Constantly on hand—TINMEN'S MACHINES and TOOLS.
Warehouse, No. 140 FIRST, and 120 SECOND Street, Pittsburgh.
☞Special orders of Copper cut to any desired pattern. mh22

INSURANCE AGENCY.
FIRE, MARINE AND LIFE.
PHŒNIX, of Brooklyn, N. Y. Capital.....$500,000
WASHINGTON, of New York. Capital.....$400,000
AMERICAN LIFE AND TRUST, of Philadelphia. Capital.....$500,000
I am prepared to issue FIRE AND MARINE POLICIES and to receive applications for LIFE POLICIES in the above reliable Companies.
S. S. BRYAN, Agent,
mh22 59 Fourth street, (Burke's Building.)

WANTED.—A situation as SALESMAN, in a Wholesale or Retail Dry Goods Store, by a young man who has had over one years experience in a country store. Can furnish best city reference. Address W. BOWMAN,
mh21:3t Iron City Com. College.

BALDNESS AND FALLING OFF of the HAIR, and all diseases of the SCALP, successfully treated, with OXYGEN and the DEMATOBIOTICKON, by Dr. WOODARD,
mh18:1w at No. 145 Fifth street.

AUCTION SALE OF CONDEMNED HORSES.

WAR DEPARTMENT, CAVALRY BUREAU, OFFICE OF CHIEF QUARTERMASTER, Washington, D. C., February 19, 1864.

Will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the places and dates named below, viz:

At Mifflin, Pennsylvania, 300 Horses, Friday, 4th March.
At Williamsport, Penna., 300 Horses, Tuesday, 8th March.
At Altoona, Penna., 300 Horses, Friday, 11th March.
At New Brunswick, N. J., 300 Horses, Tuesday, 15th March.
At Easton, Penna., 300 Horses, Friday 18th March.
At Newark, N. J., 300 Horses, Tuesday; 22d March.
At Lebanon, Penna., 300 Horses, Friday, 25th March.
At Wilkesbarre, Penna., 300 Horses, Tuesday, 29th March.

These Horses have been condemned as unfit for the Cavalry service of the United States Army.

For road and farm purposes many good bargains may be had.

Horses will be sold singly.

Sales begin at 10 a. m., and continue daily till all are sold.

Terms Cash, in U. States Treasury Notes only.
JAMES A. EKIN,
Chief Quartermaster, Cavalry Bureau.
fe22:32t

DISSOLUTION.
The Firm of CLANEY, MESKIMEN & CO. has been dissolved this day by mutual consent, J. MESKIMEN having withdrawn from the firm.
W. M. CLANEY,
CHAS. A. SHAEFFER,
J. MESKIMEN.
PITTSBURGH, Dec. 23, 1863.

In withdrawing from the above firm I cheerfully recommend my late partners to my friends and the public.
J. MESKIMEN.
PITTSBURGH, Dec. 23, 1863.

We have this day associated with us in the Coal Business, HUGH CLANEY, Esq., under the name and style of W. M. & H. CLANEY & CO.
W. M. CLANEY,
CHAS. A. SHAEFFER,
PITTSBURGH, Dec. 13, 1863.

W. M. & H. Claney & Co.,
Shippers and Dealers
IN COAL, COKE, EASTERN AND COMMON LIME, FIRE BRICK, FIRE CLAY, TILE PLASTER AND CEMENT.
All orders left at our Yards,
Nos. 523 & 527 Liberty St., Pittsburgh,
And Corner of Anderson street and South Common, and 323 Leacock street, ALLEGHENY, will receive prompt attention.
Terms—CASH. de29:tf

H. D. BRECHT & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
LOOKING GLASSES,
GILT AND ROSEWOOD MOULDINGS,
Portrait, Photograph and Picture Frames,
No. 128 Smithfield street,
Between Fifth and Sixth.] PITTSBURGH.

Vocal Music.—H. D. Brecht, teacher of Singing and Cultivation of the Voice, 128 Smithfield street. dec2:tf

DUQUE DO PORTO.—50 dozen Port Wine, imported in glass, and a very superior Wine; in store and for sale by
no18 MILLER & RICKETSON.

CHAMPAGNE.—50 cases and 50 baskets Green Seal and Heidsick Champagne. In store and for sale by
ja2 MILLER & RICKETSON

BABBITT'S NEW YORK SOAP.—Genuine Womans' Friend Soap. 50 boxes of each, in store, and for sale by
ja2 MILLER & RICKETSON.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

PITTSBURGH COAL EXCHANGE.—A regular meeting will be held on TUESDAY, March 22d, 1864, at the Board of Trade Rooms. The meeting will be called to order at 11 o'clock, a. m., precisely, by the President. All members, as well as all persons wishing to join the Coal Exchange, are earnestly invited to attend promptly. By order.
mh22:1t A. D. SMITH, Pres't.

PITTSBURGH GYMNASTIC ASSOCIATION.—A SPECIAL MEETING of the Pittsburgh Gymnastic Association will be held at the rooms of the Association, Diamond street, THIS (TUESDAY) EVENING, March 22d, at 7½ o'clock, to take action in relation to the death of our late Janitor, Mr. Love. By order of the President.
mh22:1t JOHN EARLE, Sec'y.

EIGHTH WARD BOUNTY FUND.—The citizens of the Eighth Ward are earnestly requested to be present at the meeting THIS EVENING, in the School House, at 7½ o'clock. mh22-1t

MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION LECTURES.—Twelfth LECTURE of the Regular Course.

Miss EMILY SHAW
will read at
MASONIC HALL,
TUESDAY EVENING, March 22d,
Selections from
WHITTIER,
JEAN INGELOW,
LOWELL,
TROWBRIDGE,
HOOD,
DICKENS, and others.
Reading to commence at 8 o'clock, p. m.
Tickets 50 cents, to be had at the usual places.
Holders of Course Tickets are admitted to this Reading.

W. H. KINCAID,
SAMUEL A. LONG,
WILLIAM W. WARD,
GEORGE W. WEYMAN,
THOS. BAKEWELL, Jr.,
HENRY M. ATWOOD,
mh19:td Lecture Committee.

PITTS'GH FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO R. W. Co.,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Pittsburgh, Pa., February 24th, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of SEVEN PER CENTUM on the income, or Third Mortgage Bonds of this Company, out of the earnings of 1863, payable in cash on the 1st day of April next.
mh19:2w W. H. BARNES, Secretary.

PITTS'GH, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO R. W. Co.,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Pittsburgh, Pa., March 1, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a DIVIDEND OF SEVEN PER CENTUM ON THE INCOME, OR THIRD MORTGAGE BONDS, of this Company, out of the earnings of 1863, payable in CASH on the 1st day of April next, at the Office of WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., Transfer Agents, No. 52 WALL street, NEW YORK, to the persons, or their attorneys, in whose names the Bonds stand registered on the 1st day of March. The Transfer and Register Books of these Bonds, which were closed on the 1st day of March, for the Annual Election, will remain closed until 10 o'clock, a. m., the 2d day of April thereafter.
mh2 W. H. BARNES, Secretary.

FRANCIS TORRANCE, NOTARY PUBLIC and COMMISSIONER for the States of Ohio, Indiana, Minnesota, Missouri and Massachusetts, appointed and commissioned by the several Governors thereof to take Depositions, Acknowledgments of Deeds, &c., to be used or recorded therein.
Office: No. 189 PENN street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
fe12:6m

CANDIDATES.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER.—DAVID COLLINS, of Penn township, will be a candidate for the office of County Commissioner, subject to the decision of the Union Republican County Convention.
mr14:tc.

FOR PROTHONOTARY.—D. C. HULTZ will be a candidate for the office of Prothonotary, subject to the decision of the Union Republican Convention. fe8:tc

FOR PROTHONOTARY.—GEO. R. RIDDLE will be a candidate for the office of Prothonotary, subject to the decision of the Union Convention. fe11:d&wtc

FOR PROTHONOTARY.—JACOB H. WALTER, of the Sixth Ward, Pittsburgh, will be a candidate for the office of Prothonotary, subject to the decision of the Union Republican Convention. fe3:tc

FOR PROTHONOTARY.—GEO. FINLEY will be a candidate for the office of Prothonotary, subject to the decision of the Union Republican County Convention.
ja29:tc

FOR PROTHONOTARY.—THOS. STEEL will be a candidate for the office of Prothonotary, subject to the decision of the Union Republican Convention. ja19

CORONER.—JOHN MCCLUNG, of the First Ward, Allegheny, will be a candidate for Coroner of Allegheny County, subject to the decision of the ensuing County Union Convention. ja21:tc

NEW SPRING GOODS
AT
Wholesale and Retail.
JOSEPH HORNE & CO.,
77 and 79 Market street.
Bonnets and Flowers, Ribbons and Hats, Ruches and Frames, Bonnet Silks, Shaker Hoods, and other Millinery and Straw Goods.
Spool Cotton and Pins, Patent Thread and Buttons, Knitting Cotton and Needles, Combs and Braids, and a full line of Notions.
Stockings and Gloves, Shirts and Suspenders, Neck Ties and Scarfs, and a complete assortment of Gents' and Ladies' Furnishing Goods.
Embroideries and Laces, Handkerchiefs, Corsets and Skirts, Ruffings and Variety Goods, which we offer at the
LOWEST PRICES FOR CASH,
to Merchants, Milliners and retail buyers. All are respectfully invited to call.
mh17 JOS. HORNE & CO.,

PROPOSALS FOR MILL AT GIESBORO, D. C.

WAR DEPARTMENT, CAVALRY BUREAU, OFFICE OF CHIEF QUARTERMASTER, Washington, D. C., March 8, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office, until 12 o'clock, M., on FRIDAY March 18, 1864, for furnishing the materials, and the erection of a Steam Mill, with the necessary machinery, (accompanied by plans and specifications,) for the purpose of grinding, cutting, mixing and steaming rations for the forces furnished the cavalry horses at Giesboro, D. C., with sufficient capacity to supply ten thousand horses.

The following Board of officers has been appointed, to whom all plans and specifications and papers referring to the mill will be submitted;—
Colonel August V. Kautz, 2d Ohio Cavalry.
Colonel C. R. Lowell, 2d Massachusetts Cavalry.
Lieutenant Colonel James A. Ekin, Chief Quartermaster, Cavalry Bureau.

The plan which promises most economy, and can soonest be erected, will be selected. The greatest promptitude will be required.

No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by the oath of allegiance, and a certificate from a source known to this Bureau, of the responsibility of the parties, and their ability to faithfully execute the contract.

Payments will be made on the completion of the contract, or as soon thereafter as funds may be received.

Proposals must be endorsed "Proposals for the Erection of Steam Mill at Giesboro," and addressed to Lieutenant Colonel Jas. A. Ekin, Chief Quartermaster, Cavalry Bureau, Washington, D. C.

Any further information will be promptly given, personally or by letter, on application to
JAMES A. EKIN,
Lieutenant Colonel, Chief Quartermaster,
mh12:9t Cavalry Bureau.

WM. A. LYONS,
HOUSE, SIGN AND DECORATIVE
PAINTING,
Plain and Fancy Show Cards, ready-made.
No. 7 FIFTH street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
☞Orders promptly executed; Cards written to order, various styles. mh12:1y

ROBERT ARTHURS..... .....JOHN W. RIDDELL.
ARTHURS & RIDDELL,
SOLICITORS FOR
PENSIONS, BOUNTIES,
ARREARS OF PAY,
AND ALL
Military Claims,
OFFICE.....No. 135 FOURTH street,
mh3:3m-e-o-d PITTSBURGH, PA.

CRYSTALLINE CANDLES.—1,000 Boxes of those beautiful and useful Candles For sale by
ja13 R. C. & J. H SAWYER.

O'HARA BOILER WORKS.
POWERS & CO.,
Attend to the manufacture of Steam Boilers, Stills, Tanks, Agitators, Salt Pans, Sugar Pans, Sheet Iron Chimneys, Breechings, and all other articles usually manufactured at similar concerns.
Prompt attention paid to all kinds of repairs on reasonable terms.
Works corner of LIBERTY and SECOND STREETS, Pittsburgh, Pa. oc27:tf

STORE SHADES
Made to order, on short notice, at No. 107 MARKET street, between Fifth and Liberty streets.
fe1:3m JOS. R. HUGHES.

FOR SALE OR RENT.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY.—That large DWELLING, with grounds attached, on Carson street, formerly occupied by Christian Ihmsen, late of East Birmingham. Stabling and out-building in the rear of the dwelling house.
FRED. L. IHMSEN,
mh22:1w 109 Fourth st., Pittsburgh.

FOR RENT.—A COTTAGE with SIX ROOMS, with about two acres of ground, and never failing Spring, within ten minutes walk of Oakland Station; suitable for a small family. Possession given immediately. Enquire at No. 104 Market street.
mh21:2t D. H. FRALICH.

FOR SALE.—A FARM containing 235 acres, situated near Lock No. 4, on the Mon

THE PITTSBURGH DAILY COMMERCIAL: TUESDAY, MARCH 22, 1864.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE TRAVELER'S GUIDE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

Pennsylvania Central.

Departs.		Arrives.	
Thro Acm'n	5:50 a m	Balto Exp's	12:50 p m
Thro Mail	2:50 a m	Phila do	1:20 p m
Thro Exp'ss	4:25 p m	Fast Line	1:30 a m
Fast Line	8:35 p m	Thro Mail	1:00 a m
Joh'n Acm'n	3:00 p m	Joh'n Acm'n	10:05 a m
1st Wall stn	6:30 a m	1st Wall stn	6:15 a m
2d do	11:40 a m	2d do	8:35 a m
3d do	3:50 p m	3d do	1:55 p m
4th do	6:00 p m	4th do	6:05 p m

The Church Train leaves Wall's Station (on Sunday) at 9:05 a m; returns at 12:45 p m.

Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago.

Departs.		Arrives.	
Fast Line	1:45 a m	Chicago Exp	2:20 a m
Express	1:45 p m	Phila. do	2:10 p m
Mail Train	6:30 a m	Cin'ti do	7:50 p m
All'ce Ac'm	2:15 p m	Crest'e Mail	7:00 p m

The New Brighton Accommodation leaves Allegheny Station at 9:15 a m, 12:00 m, 4:30 p m and 5:40 p m.

Returning, leaves New Brighton Station at 6:50 a m, 7:00 a m, 12:30 p m, and 2:50 p m.

Pittsburgh and Connellsville.

Departs.		Arrives.	
Mail	7:55 a m	Mail	6:00 p m
Express	3:00 p m	Express	10:00 a m
1st M'Keespt.	11:00 a m	1st M'Keespt.	7:00 p m
2d do	6:15 p m	2d do	2:05 p m
Port Perry	7:00 a m	Port Perry	8:30 a m
Braddock's	4:15 p m	Braddock's	5:40 p m

The Sunday Train to and from M'Keesport leaves at 1:00 p m, and arrives at 10:00 a m.

Allegheny Valley.

Departs.		Arrives.	
Mail	7:00 a m	Mail	7:00 p m
Express	3:00 p m	Express	9:25 a m
Accom'n	4:00 p m	Accom'n	8:10 a m

Cleveland and Pittsburgh.

Departs.		Arrives.	
Cin'ti	1:45 a m	Mail	3:50 p. m.
	1:45 p m	Cin. Ex'ss	8:05 p. m.
Whee'g	6:20 a m	Do.	2:10 a. m.
Steubenv'l	3:00 a m	Steub'v. Ac.	10:00 a. m.
Clev'l'd	1:45 a m		
do	1:45 p m		

☞The Excelsior Omnibus Company have Omnibusses and Carriages in waiting for passengers arriving in trains from both East and West.

To the Public.

Through the kind exertions of many ladies small contributions and donations to the getting up of the "Pittsburgh Sanitary Fair" have been made by our citizens.

This meets with our full approval. We deem it proper, however, to state that all branches of our Industrial and mechanical pursuits, as well as all our citizens will be waited on by the special committees appointed for each trade or profession, and will expect contributions of money and merchandise, which will be announced in full detail in the newspapers, through N. Holmes, Esq., Honorary Treasurer Pittsburgh Sanitary Fair. By order

F. R. BRUNOT, Chairman.

W. D. McGOWAN, Secretary.

Personal.—Col. Straight, the famous cavalry hero, is expected to pass through the city today, on his way home to Indianapolis, where his veteran regiment is now on furlough.

Dangerously Ill.—A telegram from Col. Ahl, of the 28th Pennsylvania veteran volunteers, announces that Capt. G. U. B. Martin, of that regiment, is lying dangerously ill at Chattanooga.

Eighth Ward Bounty Meeting.—The enrolled citizens of the Eighth Ward will hold a meeting in the School-House this evening, relative to raising the quota of the Ward by volunteering. If the citizens of the Ward would only interest themselves in the matter, they could easily avoid the draft.

Death of an Old Citizen.—Our obituary department yesterday contained the announcement of the death of Thomas Jones, Sr., from dropsy. Mr. Jones was for the past thirty or forty years connected with the well-known "Jones' Ferry," and was manager of the same up till the time of his death.

On Furlough.—Mr. John B. McAlister, a resident of Manchester, but who happened to be in the State of Indiana when the rebellion commenced, is now in the city on a visit from the Army of the West to his friends. Mr. McAlister enlisted in the 15th Indiana regiment on the breaking out of the war, and has ever since been in the field under command of the gallant Rosecrans, whom he highly esteems.

Sudden Death.—William Love, an aged citizen of Allegheny city, died yesterday afternoon at his residence, on Morgan street, from heart disease. Deceased for seven years past had been the faithful janitor of the Pittsburgh Gymnasium, and by his strict attention to his humbie duties had won the entire confidence of the members of the Association, who will much regret their loss in his death. A meeting of the Association is called for to-night.

Pennsylvania Railroad Company Fined.—Mayor Lowry yesterday imposed a fine of fifty dollars on the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, for violation of the city ordinance regulating, the rate of speed at which the company shall run its trains within the city limits. It was in evidence that the Company was in the habit of running at the rate of over five miles an hour. The Company was also fined for permitting their cars to stand on the streets, in violation of city ordinance.

Fourth Ward, Allegheny.—The enrolled citizens of the Fourth ward, Allegheny, at a meeting held on Saturday night, resolved that the necessary funds to fill the quota of the ward under the President's last call should be immediately raised. Our Senators at Harrisburg were also requested to use their earnest efforts to secure the early passage of the General Bounty Bill. The Block Collecting Committees, who worked so energetically and successfully to fill the quota of the ward under the 500,000 call, were continued, and the meeting adjourned to meet to-night, at the house of E. F. A. Faulhauber.

Supposed Pittsburger Killed.—On Friday evening last, as the Pittsburgh and Wheeling train was going westward, within four miles of Steubenville, the engineer seeing some one on the track ahead, gave the usual alarm, when the man stepped off and stood waiting till the train should pass, but unfortunately stood too near the track, and the end of the cylinder struck him on the head, producing death in a very short time. The deceased according to the report of the Coroner's jury was about forty-five or fifty years old, five feet six inches high, and of dark complexion. In the pocket book found on his person was the name, Thomas Corcoran, Pittsburgh.

Railway Matters.

EXTENSION OF THE ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN.—The towns along the line of the projected extension of the Atlantic and Great Western Railway from Salamanca to Buffalo, are waking up to the importance of the subject. A meeting was held at Yorkshire, N. Y., on the 17th, at which all the towns along the line were represented, and at which Committees were appointed to secure the right of way through the towns and perfect plans to pay for such right of way; also to ascertain the ownership of, and if necessary to procure the franchises of the Buffalo and Pittsburgh and the Buffalo and Allegheny Valley Railroads, and hold them for the benefit of the first Company, or any Company that will construct any railroad from Buffalo to Salamanca through the valley of the Great Valley Creek.

In its editorial remarks on the meeting, the *Freeman* says: The Railroad Convention held at Yorkshire on Friday last, a report of which may be found in another column, was largely attended, every town along the line being fully represented. The speeches of Messrs. Riley, of Aurora, and Gibbs, of Buffalo, were of a highly interesting and instructive character, showing the vast amount of labor already done on the old route of the Buffalo and Pittsburgh Railroad, and demonstrating beyond a question, the great superiority of that route over all others. Mr. Seymour, the Chief Engineer of the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad, will be through on the line in the course of a week or ten days, and there can be little, if any question, that his report to the company will be highly favorable to the old route, on which so much labor and money have already been expended.

Pittsburgh Conference M. E. Church.—Fortieth Session.

THIRD DAY.—After religious exercises by Pardon Cook, I. N. McAbee, a superannuate, desired to be made effective, and after an address in favor of such an appointment, the request was granted. The Committee on the State of the Country made a report, the substance of which is embodied in the following resolutions:

Resolved, That we cannot, as a Conference, withhold our emphatic condemnation of the conduct of any in the ministry or membership of the church who have given, or who may give just cause of suspicion as to their loyalty to our Federal Government.

Resolved, That we return sincere and hearty thanks to Almighty God for the favor which he has shown to our righteous cause during the past year, for the signal and important victories granted to the arms of the nation, and for the rapid and unparalleled spread of the true principles of human liberty.

Resolved, That we have undiminished confidence in the wisdom and ability of the Administration, under God, to suppress the rebellion, and that we pledge our earnest prayer, and our continuous and zealous efforts for its support, until the great purpose shall be fully and triumphantly consummated."

On motion of A. J. Endsley, the delegates to be elected to the next General Assembly were instructed to vote against lay representation in General Conference. On motion of S. Burt, the delegates were instructed to favor the change of rule on the term of the ministerial service, so as to continue the pastoral relation for three years. A number of persons eligible to Elders' orders were examined. The Bible Committee made a report, expressing confidence in the Bible Society and its auxiliaries, commending it to the support of the Methodist Church, and requesting agents of the Society to report to preachers the amount contributed by the people within the respective churches. The town of Canton, Stark Co., Ohio, was fixed as the place where the next Conference will be held. A resolution was adopted, requesting each Presiding Elders' district to furnish at least one agent in the interest of the Christian Commission, to labor among the soldiers.

FOURTH DAY.—After religious exercises by W. W. Houp, the committee appointed to count the vote for delegates to the General Assembly, reported the election of but one of the seven, Rev. Samuel H. Nesbit, D. D. On second ballot, Revs. I. N. Baird, D. L. Dempsey, J. C. Pershing, Jas. Henderson and C. A. Holmes were elected. On the third ballot Rev. W. A. Davidson was elected. Among the candidates elected to Deacon's orders were Richard W. Hawkins, from South Pittsburgh Station; Hamilton C. McBride, from Tarentum Circuit, and Minard F. Oiph, from Marchand's Circuit. John D. Leggat, from Uniontown District, was elected to Elder's orders. The College Committee reported in favor of placing under the charge of the Conference the Mount Union College, Stark county, Ohio. After discussion, the subject was made the special order for Monday.

Miss Emily Shaw.—The twelfth lecture of the regular course, before the Young Men's Mercantile Library Association will be given this evening, at Masonic Hall, to consist of a selection of interesting readings, by Miss Emily Shaw.

Swill-Fed Cattle.—We are informed that some of the western drovers have lately introduced into this market, a number of swill-fed cattle. They were brought on for sale to the government agent, but, were of course, rejected by him. As this beef may be offered in our retail markets, our citizens should be careful in making their pure hases.

Fifth Ward Bounty Fund.—The enrolled citizens of the Fifth Ward held a meeting on Saturday night last, at which the Block Committees reported subscriptions to the bounty fund amounting to $28,000. The meeting adjourned to meet this evening at the school house, when the committee hope to report $4,000 additional subscriptions. When the fund reaches $30,000 the Executive Committee intend commencing to pay the bounties to volunteers, and we learn that the men can be had.

Sanitary Fair.

The following additional Committees on the approaching Sanitary Fair have been appointed:

Reception Committee—Hon. Wm. F. Johnston, Chairman, Hon. A. W. Loomis, Hon. M. Hampton, Hon. J. Sterritt, Dr. T. F. Dale, Josiah King, James McAuley, James Laughlin, Wm. M. Lyon, John Harper, Col. J. McD. Crossan, Hon. J. K. Moorhead, Hon. Thos. Williams, Hon. Robt. McKnight, Hon. Thos. Mellon, Hon. Wilson McCandless, Hon. James L. Graham, Hon. T. J. Bigham, Hon. J. P. Penney.

Railroad Iron.—Joseph Dilworth, H. A. S. D. Diddley and D. J. Morrell

Boots, Shoes and Ship Chandlery.—Wm. A Caldwell, George B. Jones, John A. Caughey and D. M. Long.

Lieut. Gen. Grant en route for the Field.

On Monday afternoon, Lieut. General U. S. Grant, accompanied by his wife and son, and several members of his staff, arrived from the west, and immediately took the cars of the Pennsylvania Railroad for Washington city. There were upwards of a thousand people assembled at the depot to get a glance of the distinguished General, and on his arrival he was greeted with three rousing cheers and a "tiger." Several ineffectual attempts were made to get a speech out of the General, who simply acknowledged the attentions bestowed on him by the crowd by smiling and bowing. As the cars were starting, a number of our citizens gave him a hearty hand-shaking, which he seemed to appreciate, but a guard from the invalid corps soon put an end to this ceremony. He left the city amid the most enthusiastic cheers.

Literary Contest.

The contest between the Washington and Union Literary Societies of Washington College, will take place on Wednesday evening, 30th inst. The following is the order of exercises:

Select Orations—"Our Country," Alexander Spriggs, Washington, Pa.; "Religion and Literature," W. R. Cowl, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Essays—"Truth Must Triumph," J. G. Patterson, Brownsville, Pa.; "Intellectual Wealth," R. W. Paull, Wheeling, West. Va.

Original Orations—"The Conquests of Thought," D. T. Watson, Washington, Pa.; "Glimpses, Historical and Mythological," C. B. Newton, Lodiana, West India.

Disaussions—Question, "Should there be an Educational Qualification for Suffrage." Affirmative, John T. Oxtoby, Wheeling, West Va.; negative, A. A. Kuhn, New Texas, Pa.

Quota of the Sixth Ward.

The Executive Committee of the enrolled citizens of the Sixth Ward, at a meeting yesterday morning, resolved to continue to solicit contributions to the bounty fund and to pay volunteers credited to the Ward until the quota of the same is filled under all the calls of the President. From figures and facts in the possession of the Committee of the Ward, we learn that they have already secured some seventy-five or eighty men to their credit, and that the balance required to fill their quota can be obtained as soon as the requisite funds are subscribed and paid in. It is estimated that if every enrolled man in the Ward, liable to the draft, would contribute the sum of twenty dollars, the quota could be filled in a few days, and an earnest effort will be made forthwith to raise the necessary means. Those who have not contributed, and are liable to be drafted, are requested to hand in their contributions to any of the members of the Executive Committee, or at Alderman Butler's office.

First Ward, Allegheny, and the Last Call.

The citizens of the First Ward, Allegheny, held a meeting on Saturday night when the following preamble and resolutions of the School Board was adopted:

WHEREAS, We desire that the quota of the First Ward shall be filled without a draft, Therefore,

Resolved, That as soon as the proposed law for assessment of taxes for bounty purposes shall be passed, we are ready to levy a tax for said object when instructed so to do by a majority of the legal voters of said Ward.

Directors of First Ward—Moses Borland, Rev. J. B. Clarke, S. P. Shriver, Robt. White, Wm. Thompson.

On motion, resolutions were adopted, ordering that a vote of the ward be taken on Tuesday evening, March 22d, between the hours of five and eight o'clock, as to whether such a tax shall be levied in case of the General Bounty Bill becoming a law; that the said tax be levied and paid within one year; that the School Board be instructed to make immediate arrangements to secure the money as soon as the Bounty Bill passes; that the Bounty Commissioners be instructed to commence recruiting forthwith, and to use their discretion as to the amount of bounty they shall pay recruits, and that the regular election officers conduct the election to-day.

Pittsburgh Sanitary Commission.

The following donations have been received at 59 Fourth street during the week, ending March 19.

Soldiers' Aid Society of Bridgeport—11 flannel shirts, 10 pairs flannel drawers, 15 arm slings, 1 pair woolen socks, 1 pair cotton drawers.

Mrs. Mary Chess, Temperanceville—1 barrel vegetables, 12 quarts dried apples, 2 do beans, 12 bottles catsup.

Soldiers' Aid Society, of Trinity Church—12 woolen shirts, 3 muslin shirts, 9 pairs drawers, 5 pairs slippers.

Soldiers' Aid Society, of New Brighton—9 wrappers, 11 shirts, 10 pairs drawers, 12 arm slings, 52 towels, 92 handkerchiefs, 3 comforts, 1 package old muslin, 5 cans tomatoes, 1 can spiced apples, 2 packages papers.

Soldiers' Aid Society, of Brush Valley—1 pounds butter, 2 sacks hops, 1 peck onions, 1 can apple butter, 1 can tomatoes, 1 can elderberries, 2 quarts dried elderberries, 1 package elderberries.

Mrs. Jane Charles, 6 shirts, 1 package lint, 1 do papers.

Highland Medium School Birmingham—21 cans fruit, 7 jars do, 2 do pickles, 12 glasses jelly, 12 papers corn starch, 14 quarts dried fruit, 14 cakes toilet soap, 3 bottles catsup.

Grammar Department Public School, Birmingham—21 cans fruit, 5 jars fruit, 6 cans tomatoes, 4 jars pickles, 2 bottles catsup, 2 hams, 11½ lbs white sugar, 28 cakes soap, 7 doz oranges and lemons, 1 peck onions, 5 packages pepper, 16 do cornstarch, 3 lbs prunes, 1 letter box.

Soldiers' Aid Society of Saltsburg—4 cans apple butter, 1 can peaches, 2 cans apples, 1 can tomatoes, 1 can blackberries, 6 lbs sugar, 2 lbs dried apples, 2 lbs dried peaches.

Soldiers' Aid Society of Bellevernon, Fayette County	$25 00
Highest Medium Department, Birmingham, Miss Fanny Brooks, Principal	15 75
Grammar Department, Birmingham, Miss Hannah Brook	17 50
Benj. Stewart, Hookstown, Beaver Co	8 40
John Duff, on behalf of Select School, Hillsville	17 25
Startling Information	50
Found	56
Columbia Oil Co	100 00

Wool Grower's Tariff Convention.

An important Convention of the Wool Growers of Western Pennsylvania and West Virginia, was held last week in Washington, Pa., at which Mr. John Atkinson, of Ohio county, West Virginia, presided. The object of the Convention being stated, addresses were delivered on the subject of increasing the tariff on foreign Wools, by Messrs. Dr. Le Moyne and John H. Ewing, Washington; Hugh Lee, of Pittsburgh, and Col. Harris, editor of the *Farmer's Journal*. A series of resolutions were offered by Dr. Le Moyne, and adopted by the Convention, which set forth, first, that the present tariff on imported wool is inadequate to the efficient protection of the home product, and urges Congress to increase the same, so as to rapidly increase the domestic supply and give the American wool grower a reasonable control of the home market; second, that it is an unwise policy to permit the country to depend for a supply of any necessary of life upon foreign production, especially for woolen clothing, or the material from which it is manufactured; third, that national independence is not secured either in peace or in war whilst we are importing wool and its principal fabrics, and that government, by legislation, should encourage a rapid increase of sheep and wool; fourth, a large addition may be made to the national revenue by imposing increased duties on imported wool.

The above resolutions were made the basis of a memorial to Congress, and Major Samuel McFarland, Major John H. Ewing, Joshua Wright, Dr. J. J. Le Moyne and John N. McDonald were appointed a committee to visit Washington city, and endeavor to secure the favorable action of Congress on the subject. The memorial concludes as follows:—

"We would unite our voices with the masses who are now, or soon will be, besieging you, calling upon you to return to the "old paths," urging the re-adoption of the "American system;" the giving efficient protection to home interests, both raw and manufactured, against foreign competition and foreign labor, until the home supply of every essential product shall fully and equally meet the home demand. With wool of our own production we ought and soon may be fully able to clothe our own people, and we see nothing to prevent our becoming large exporters to other nations.

"To obtain these desirable ends we respectfully ask your honorable body to classify wools into three grades—coarse, medium and fine—and put a specific and also an ad valorem duty on each grade, with a home valuation. On the first grade, or coarse wool, valued in our ports at eighteen cents per pound or under, three cents specific and twenty per cent. ad valorem; on medium, valued in our ports at eighteen to twenty-five cents per pound, six cents specific and twenty per cent. ad valorem; and on the fine grades, or all wool valued in our ports at more than twenty-five cents per pound, ten cents specific and twenty per cent. ad valorem. The home valuation to be made to depend more on the quality of the wool than its condition."

"Daily Commercial" Job Printing Office.—Cheap for every style of Book and Job printing promptly and neatly executed. Every variety of card up to a mammoth poster. The most rapid and improved steam presses are used in the execution of the work.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

OUR SPECIAL DISPATCHES.

Pay of Negro Troops--Strength of the Copperheads.

A SHOW OF HANDS.

Gen. Hunter Declines the Department of the Pacific.

DESERTERS TO BE DISFRANCHISED

WOMEN AND CHILDREN OF NEGRO SOLDIERS.

EXCITING DEBATE IN THE HOUSE.

RESIGNATION OF JUDGE BLACK.

His Successor Appointed.

Gen. Grant's Movements.

Gen. Wm. F. Smith.

&c., &c., &c., &c.,

Telegraphic Correspondence of Commercial,

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, March 21, 1864.

Numerical Weakness of the Pro-Slavery Party in the House.

The vote to-day on the proposition of Mr. Harding, of Kentucky, forbidding the use of any part of the army appropriation to pay negro troops, furnishes fresh proof of the numerical weakness of the pro-slavery party in the House. It is doubtful whether in a full House the genuine Copperheads could muster twenty-five. Only eighteen declared themselves in favor of imposing upon white men alone the duty of upholding the Union in battle, or of making negro troops fight without pay. The yeas were: Messrs. Ancona, Dawson, Dennivan, Eldridge, Harding, Harrington, Harris of Maryland, Long, Mallory, Marcey, Miller of Penusylvania, Morrison, Randall of Pennsylvania, Rollins of Missouri, Ross, Styles, Stuart, Wadsworth. Among the nays were the following Democrats: Messrs. Baily, Baldwin of Michigan, Kernan, Odell, Rudford, Stebbins, Wheeler, Winfield.

Gen. Hunter Offered a Command.

Gen. Hunter was offered the command of the Department of the Pacific, and subsequently of the Middle Department, a nd declined both, saying he served not for money, but from a desire to help the country.

Reported Back.

The Senate Military Committee reported back the bill disfranchising all deserters who have fled to foreign countries, unless they return to service in a given time.

Letter from the Secretary of War.

A letter from the Secretary of War in answer to to Mr. Powell's resolution, says that no orders have ever been issued from Provost Marshals, relative to the elections in the States.

Congressional.

The Senate indicated to-day quite clearly the purpose to pass Mr. Wilson's bill, freeing the wives and children of negro soldiers.

Mr. Wilkinson spoke at some length, in reply to Sherman's recent speech criticising the policy of the administration on the slavery question.

The proposition of Mr. Kernan to attach a proviso to the army bill prohibiting the use of the money appropriated for transportation to sending clerks to and from their homes to vote provoked an excited debate.

Thaddeus Stevens pronounced the implication of the proviso upon the Administration a base slander.

Messrs. Kelly and Gouch declared the charge, that clerks had been sent either to Pennsylvania or New Hampshire at the Government's expense, false, of their own knowledge incidentally.

The Committee on the Conduct of the War was called the whitewashing committee by Mr. Kernan and warmly defended it from aspersion by Gooch, a member of the committee.

Messrs. Kelly and Woomall affirmed, and challenged denial, that Woodward, McClellan's candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania last fall, expressed in 1861 a hope that if the country was divided the line would be drawn north of Pennsylvania, but south of New England. The copperheads cavilled about the date, and the occasion, and the attending circumstances, but by silence admitted the main accusation.

Reporter for Supreme Court Appointed.

John W. Wallace, of Philadelphia, has been appointed reporter for the Supreme Court in place of Mr. Black, resigned.

Gen. Grant in Washington.

General Grant is expected to arrive here to-morrow. There is little doubt that Gen. William Smith will accompany Gen. Grant in his approaching compaign with the Potomac Army, but precisely in what capacity is not yet known.

Mr. Wilder's Speech.

Mr. Wilder, of Kansas, so far from having declared war against the administration in his speech last Saturday, spoke of the President's integrity and disinterested devotion to the public good in the highest terms, and added that he should give his cordial support in the general features of the amnesty plan.

Ship Canal Bill.

The ship canal bill was postponed till Thursday next in consequence of the serious illness of Mr. Arnold, who has it in charge.

CONGRESSIONAL.

WASHINGTON, March 21, 1864.

HOUSE—Mr. Kernan, of New York, offered an amendment providing that none of the money that was appropriated for transportation, shall be diverted to carrying civilians to their homes; and he also mentioned in this connection that he had been informed that voters were sent to Pennsylvania at the public expense, and he wanted to stop such provision of money.

Mr. Stevens, of Pennsylvania, excitedly demanded his authority for acting, to give which the gentleman must be held responsible.

Mr. Harris, of Maryland, advocated the amendment, believing that the money had been thus spent—he could believe this of an administration which had sent boats into Maryland to steal negroes.

Mr. Kelly, of Pa., denied, as had Mr. Stevens, that voters were sent home at the Government's expense, and charged that Judge Woodward had expressed the opinion that if there was to be a division of the Union the dividing line should be north of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Broomal confirmed this, but said Woodward expressed that opinion before any State had seceded.

Mr. Stiles said the slander had been retuted and denied.

A lively debate continued for some time, during which Mr. Chandler said the opposition were opposed to investigation and wanted to refer the investigation, as Mr. Stevens proposed, to a committee to blot over the faults of the administration.

Mr. Gooch, noticing a remark of Mr. Kernan, defended the Committee on the Conduct of the War from being a white washing committee.

Messrs. Miller and Kelley, both of Pa., had a lively time, somewhat of a personal character.

Mr. Kernan's amendment was lost by 21 majority.

The Army appropriation bill passed.

SENATE—After the presentation of various memorials Mr. Wilson called up the bill to promote enlistments.

Mr. Davis offered an amendment similar to the one heretofore rejected, allowing the District Courts to appoint Commissioners to make a valuation and reward a just compensation for their services taken under the provisions of the bill. Mr. Davis addressed the Senate in support of his amendment.

Mr. Doolittle called up the bill to regulate the Indian affairs in California.

Mr. Davis resumed his speech on his amendment.

Mr. Wilkinson said he favored the orginal bill because he was not only in favor of employing all the slaves which could be mustered into our armies for the purpose of removing the burdens of this war from the shoulders of white men of our country, but he also favored emancipation of slaves everywhere. The President cannot abrogate or modify his proclamation. He can free the slaves, but he cannot make slaves of freemen.

ARRIVAL OF VETERAN REGIMENTS.

OUTRAGE BY GUERRILLAS.

Arkansas Election.

CAIRO.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

CAIRO, March 21, 1864.

By the arrival of the steamers Darling and City of Alton we have Memphis papers of the 18th. Cotton is quoted as even more dull than on previous days; there were no sales and none offered. Quotations 60c for middling. The Darling brought up 987 bales for Cincinnati, the City of Alton 277 bales for St. Louis. It was reported to the City of Alton on her down trip that guerrillas had appeared in the neighborhood of Caruthersville, and had warned the people that they must raise no crops with contraband negroes. Those who were depending on this kind of help were preparing to leave by the arrival of the Olive Branch.

We have New Orleans papers of the 12th but their news is anticipated.

The 14th, 15th and 32d regiments of Illinois veterans arrived on the Olive Branch. The 15th, commanded by Colonel Rogers, numbers two hundred, and the 32d, Colonel English, numbers three hundred. The 17th New York came up by the same boat.

Another outrage has been committed by guerillas near Charleston, Mo. Mrs. Moulder, wife of Judge Mouider, who was murdered a short time since, started for Charleston on the morning of the 18th, and when within four miles of the place she was stopped by four guerillas who stripped her and robbed her of a 100 dollar bill which she had concealed in her stocking. They also took her mule and left her to walk to her destination. A party which had been sent out arrested four men on suspicion of their being the guilty parties.

Reports from Arkansas confirms previous accounts in regard to the election. The vote was loyal, and nearly all were for an unconditional Union ticket.

LIEUT.-GEN. GRANT AND THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Resignation of the Canadian Ministry

WASHINGTON, March 21.—A letter from the Army of the Potomac says that nothing of importance is occurring. Lieut. Gen. Grant is soon expected to review the army. Great preparation are accordingly being made.

John C. Jacobs, of New York, has been confirmed as Hospital Chaplain.

MONTREAL, March 21.—The Canadian Ministry have resigned. Ferguson Blair, Provincial Secretary, is called upon by the Governor to form a new Ministry.

Overland Mail Service

WASHINGTON, March 21.—The advertisement for the Overland Mail-service was withdrawn on February 16th 1864, at the request of the Senate Committee on Post Roads and Post Offices, consequently no contract has yet been awarded for the service. Edward Dahlgren left this morning for Fortress Monroe and it is expected that the body of his son will arrive there in a few days.

New York Stock Market.

NEW YORK, March 21, 1864.

The stock market is dull.

Chicago & R. I	124	Mo 6's	72¾
Cumberland pref	84¾	Reading	141⅞
Illinois Cent	137⅜	Treasury Notes	112⅛
N. Y. Central	137	1-year cert	99¾
Mich S. & N Ind	116	Registered 6's	110
Hudson River	156	Gold	162⅝
Canton Co	66		

Chicago Market.

Special Despatch to the Commercial

CHICAGO, March 21.

HOGS—Receipts, 1,341; beeves, 903. The Hog market is active and firm. Sales at $6 50@7 50, chiefly at $6 85@7 35.

BEEF CATTLE—Quiet. Sales Common at $2 50@$4, and fair to prime at $4 50@5 50.

WHEAT—Firm and active at $1 14½@$1 14¾ for No. 1, and $1 09¾@1 09⅝ for No. 2.

CORN—Firm. Old at 89@90 for No. 1; new, ½ higher. Sales No 1 at 80, and No 2 at 79.

OATS 1c higher. Heavy sales No. 1 at 65¾@66.

RYE—Dull.

BARLEY—Quiet at $1 17@1 19 for No. 2.

PROVISIONS—Firm; sales of country mess pork at $20, in bulk; hams, 10¾@11c; loose pickled hams 12c; bacon hams, 14@15½c, the latter for canvassed; mess beef, held firm at $13, and extra mess at $14 50, buyers at $12 50 and $14.

LARD—Dull and lower; sales of prime steam at 11⅝.

WHISKY—Excited and 2c higher; sales of 4,000 bbls at 84@86c, closing firm at 86c.

[By Telegraph.]

New York Market.

NEW YORK, March 21, 1864.

COTTON dull at 70@72c.

FLOUR firm. Sales of 15,000 bbls at $6 35@6 50 for State, $6 15@6 20 for Ohio; and $6 90@6 70 for Southern.

WHEAT dull. Sales of 2,500 bush at $1 60@1 63 for Chicago Spring and Milwaukee Club, and $1 64@1 68 for Western.

CORN dull. Sales of 21,000 bush at $1 28.

PORK quiet. Sales of 1,000 bbls at $23@23 25.

LARD quiet at 12¾@13¾c.

WHISKY steady. Sales of 1,000 bbls at 90¾@92c.

SUGAR firm; Orleans 14@16¾.

NAVAL STORES heavy.

PETROLEUM firm. Sales of 1,000 bbls at 60c for refined in bond.

FREIGHTS dull.

Iron Foundry for Sale.

For sale, that valuable lot of ground, Iron Foundry and Warehouse, situated at the corner of Water and Grant streets, having a front of 180 feet on Water and Front streets, and 160 feet on Grant—the same property now occupied by Anderson & Phillips. Possession given April 1st, 1865. Apply on the premises, or to Bakewell, Pears & Co. mh15:1w

Grover & Baker's Sewing Machines, for family and manufacturing purposes, are the best in use. A. F. CHATTONY,

General Agent, No. 18 Fifth street.

PIANOS.

REMOVAL.—On the 1st of April we will remove our MUSIC STORE to

53 Fifth street,

The house, at present, occupied by Messrs. KLEBER & BRO.

A fine assortment of

PIANOS,

on hand, presently, in

No. 51 Fifth street,

J. M. HOFFMAN & BRO.,

fe4 Sole Agents of Decker's Pianos.

BRADBURY'S CELEBRATED

PIANOS,

The most POWERFUL and ELEGANT toned strument manufactured in the country.

Also, Schomacker & Co. and Boardman & Gray's superior Pianos; and S. D. & W. H. Smith's Melodeons and Harmoniums. Warranted for 5 years.

WAMELINK & HARR,

St. Clair street, near Suspension Bridge.

A general assortment of Musical Goods constantly on hand. mar1

CHRIST. LAPPE,

KEYSTONE TANNERY,

Corner of Chestnut and O'Hara streets,

se22:6m ALLEGHENY CITY.

ALLEN & NEEDLES,

PHILADELPHIA.

Commission Merchants,

For the sale of Crude and Refined

Petroleum, Lard, and other Oils.

del9:6m

ERNEST MANGOLD,

DRUGGIST AND APOTHECARY.

Corner of Chestnut and Liberty streets

ALLEGHENY CITY.

☞Prescriptions carefully and accurately compounded at all hours of the night. [oct8]y

PEARL MILL.

SUPERIOR FLOUR.

We have commenced receiving a very choice lot of 25,000 bushels Southern Wheat, fully equal to that from which the highest grade of St. Louis Flour is made. We are now prepared to furnish our customers with Flour equal to the best St. Louis brands.

mh15:3w R. T. KENNEDY & BRO.

DRY GOODS.

J. A. WILSON....J. W. CARR....D. M'CANDLESS.

WILSON, CARR & CO.,

(Late Wilson, Payne & Co.,)

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

DRY GOODS,

No. 94 Wood street,

Third house above Diamond alley,

se25 PITTSBURGH.

NEW CLOAKS:

Sacques;

Circulars;

Basques,

and

Jockeys,

In all the new and fashionable styles of the season, just opened at

ALEX. BATES',

21 Fifth Street.

mh16

SECOND ARRIVAL OF

NEW GOODS,

AT

J. M. BURCHFIELD'S,

N. E. corner Fourth and Market streets.

SUMMER POPLINS;
PLAID AND STRIPED POPLINS;
SILK STRIPED MOHAIRS;
PLAIN COLORED MOHAIRS;
BLACK AND COLORED CHALLIES;
PONGEE LUSTRES, for suits:
MOZAMBIQUES, new style:
FRENCH ORGANDIES;
FRENCH LAWNS;
FANCY DRESS SILKS;
NEW STYLE SHAWLS;
WHITE AND COL'D SHETLAND SHAWLS.

The stock will be found full and at as low prices as can be got West of the mountains.

mar12

SILKS, SHAWLS,

CLOAKS, DRESS GOODS,

AT

J. W. BARKER & CO.'S,

59 Market street.

ALSO,

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES,
SATINETS, TWEEDS,
JEANS, MELTONS,
FLANNELS, SHEETINGS,
SHIRTINGS, PRINTS.

Cheap! Cheap!! Cheap!!!

mh12

SAM'L. M. WICKERSHAM,

METAL BROKER,

no25:1y **No. 124 FIRST STREET.**

PATTERSON'S BAZAAR

LIVERY AND SALE STABLES.

W. S. JACKSON,

117 Fourth St., Near Smithfield,

1e8 PITTSBURGH, P A.

BROWN, MORROW & CO.,

House, Sign and Ornamental Painters, Grainers and Glaziers,

No. 91 Third street,

e18 PITTSBURGH, PA.

DENTISTRY! DENTISTRY!!

In days of old before our skill
Was to mankind imparted,
The teeth once lost 'twas said an ill
They died quite broken-hearted.
Our prices now are moderate
Compared with other places,
Besides we have *reduced* of late
On joos in certain cases.

Four shillings only is our charge
For comm'n tooth extracting;
For filling, if not over large,
Eight shillings we're exacting.
We do our work for ready pay,
And if the job don't answer,
Refund the money any day
With interest and thanks, sir.

For patronage thus heretofore
So liberally extended,
We thank you all and evermore
Who have our cause befriended.
Our efforts we shall now renew,
To meet your approbation,
By doing work the best we know,
'Tis our determination. At the Steam Dental Establishment of Dr. G. W. SPENCER, No. 254 PENN STREET, the largest and most complete establishment in the world. Branch Office, No. 47½ DIAMOND, ALLEGHENY CITY, near the new Market House. fe22

SOAP! SOAP! SOAP! SOAP

IT IS AN ESTABLISHED FACT that the

Chemical Olive Erasive Soap,

MANUFACTURED BY

B. C. & J. H. SAWYER

is now preferred above all other SOAPS in use It has been tried with complete success and approbation, by thousands of families throughout the United States, and many in Europe; and it is entirely free from rosin, clay and other adulterations, and removes oil, grease, paint tar, etc., from the hands and clothes. It is esteemed the purest, choicest and most economical SOAP manufactured for laundry and family use. IT CHALLENGES COMPETITION. Among the many testimonials received respecting its excellence and its adaptation for use in hard and salt waters, we can only now refer to the subjoined certificate, emanating from gentlemen well known, and who, whilst in the discharge of their respective duties in the tented field, as Quartermasters and Commissaries, had every opportunity of seeing it fully tried, and

The Daily Commercial.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

List of Local Stocks and Securities.

REPORTED BY S. S. BRYAN, BROKER, 59 4TH ST.

STOCKS	Par Val.	Last Sales.
Bank of Pittsburgh	$ 50	$ 68
Exchange Bank	50	68½
Merchants' & Manufac. Bk...	50	56½
Mechanics' Bank	50	68½
Allegheny Bank	50	57½
Citizens' Bank	50	61@61½
Iron City Bank	50	63½
Iron City Trust Co	50	54½
Manchester Savings Bank	50	49¾
Birmingham Gas Co	—	31½
Citizens' Insurance Co	50	60
Western Insurance Co	42	53¾
Eureka Insurance Co	50	48
Mong. Insurance Co	32	32½
Allegheny Valley R. R.	50	10
Western Pennsylvania	50	—
Pittsburgh & Conns. R. R.	50	9¼
do interest bearing		13
Pittsburgh and Steubenville	50	13½
Monongahela Nav. Co	50	46½
Allegheny Insurance Co	25	27½
Peoples Insurance Co	25	28½
Pittsburgh Gas Co	50	86
Mass Mining Co	—	5¼
Northwestern Mining Co	7 05	13
Great Western "	1 00	5
Dacotan "		5
Pitts. and Boston "	5 55	88
National "	5 50	31
North Cliff "	2 50	7
Bay State "	1 25	26¼
Central "	4 35	60
Isle Royal "	16 10	27
Minnesota "	3 50	85
Aztec "		6
BONDS.		
Allegheny Co. Compro. 5s	$	80½
Pittsburgh " 6s		75
Pitts. Municipal 6s		90
Allegh'y Co. to (R. R.) with back coupons		95
Pittsburgh (to R. R.) with back coupons		90
Pitts. & Conn. R. R. mort. 6s		81
A. V. R. R. 1st mortgage 7s		105
Alleg'y Co. Bounty Bonds		90
Allegheny City 6's		67
Pitts. and Steubv		

The opinion of some of our exchanges on the effects of the passage of the late gold bill by Congress differ very essentially. We are more confirmed in the soundness of the views we have before expressed, that it is not the design of Secretary Chase to exercise forthwith the extraordinary power conferred upon him, but that he will do so when he is fully ready, and without heralding his intentions by any "flourish of trumpets." It is said by a Washington paper that the day after the bill became a law, a member of the House, a confidential friend of Mr. Chase, called on him to suggest the appointment of some friend as an agent suitable to be employed as an agent under the gold bill. The Secretary, as we learn, gave the applicant the polite but positive answer that he could not determine *who* would act under the recent law authorizing the sale of gold; that in the exercise of his power under that law he should not allow his right hand to know what his left hand doeth.

—The market for mining shares continues to be excited, and as strong speculative feeling prevails. Copper stocks are most wanted, owing to their increased activity and the prospect of their paying well with copper at such a high price. It is not impossible, however, that, should the production be stimulated at the present rate much longer, we may have a glut on the market; and consequently lower prices for the metal. Minnesota is in active request upon the strength of very favorable letters from the mine. The reports are exceedingly favorable. The Superintendent writes: "We have got through the poor ground and struck copper *in profusion* in *every* vein in which we are working. Two masses in different parts are being got out—one of *four tons*, the other yet unknown in size, and every part of the mine, all of a sudden, looks as well as ever it did. The prospects for the coming season are large. It looks like old times years ago." The last sales brought 85. Pittsburgh 95—an advance of $4. National and Isle Royal are a shade higher. The product of the former mine for one month was 35 tons 946 lbs. The improvement in the various openings the past few months is well supported, and there is little room for doubt that the handsome profits on so small results for the past year, will be materially enhanced the present. With ingot copper at 42¼ cents ₰ lb, very high prices ought to rule for these shares, but the public attention seems to concentrate on new ventures blocks in new companies, and rapid, brilliant strokes for fortune.

—The *Commercial Bulletin*, of Boston, would make it appear that the National Banking system is not very popular. It says:

The banking system of New England, which has withstood the shock of several monetary convulsions—the system which required years to perfect and which has been so admirably managed as almost to preclude loss and exclude rogues—will soon have to measure its strength against a powerful and unscrupulous adversary. The contest already assumes a deep and interest amidst banking circles. The alterations proposed in the National Bank Law will meet with strenuous opposition, as petitions are pouring in from this section of the country to repeal the entire Act. Besides the sumptuary regulation of interest at 7 per cent, it is now conceded that old banks may retain their original designations, and a further sop is thrown in of permitting the issues of 1s, 2s and 3s, *until* the resumption of specie payments! The Legislative Committee have had a conference with bank officers, relative to a reduction of State tax, which is proposed to be done by a deposit of Federal bonds.

—The recent counterfeit of the denomination of $20, greenback, puzzles the most expert detectors, and the imitation is so exact that it is now assumed to be struck from the *genuine* plate. A Boston paper says somebody has stolen the plates on which was printed greenbacks, and no clue has yet been found as to where they are! Unless found shortly, greenbacks will be as thick as leaves in Valombrosa, because whoever has the plates can print "Government money" just as well as the Treasury Department! The signatures are engraved! The impression that stamps the notes, also prints the "official signature." It is said that an officer in Mr. Chase's confidence, and who was entrusted with the safe keeping of the plates, is now in Europe! But the plates, where are they?

—The counterfeit 5s on the Eastern Bank of Bangor, Maine, which we noticed last week, is being extensively shoved. In medallions, at both the right and left upper corners, are figures 5. The vignette represents a female figure resting her arms upon an anchor in the foreground; on her left is a revenue cutter under sail, and on her right a seaport in the distance. In the lower right hand corner of the bill is a Mississippi steamer under way; in the left lower corner, an eagle taking flight; between the signatures, at the bottom, a rearing horse. Signed -A. M. Roberts, Pres't; O. W. Mills, Cash'r, engraved—Date Oct. 1, 1863. The bills are engraved in the finest manner and printed upon good, but slightly yellowish paper.

5s, raised from 1s on the **Piscataqua Exchange Bank**, Portsmouth, N. H. Vig. female holding figure 5; barrel and bale of goods. On the left of vig. ship on the stocks; on the right vessel under full sail; also the word Five in green letters below the name of Bank. The genuine has for vig. a large figure 5, with name of Bank above, and a portrait of Washington on the right and Columbus on the left.

100s on the **Pawtuxet Bank**, Providence, R. I., have recently been put in circulation. Vig. a large eagle, two canal boats, locomotive and train of cars on a bridge—100 on each side, male on lower left corner, and female holding a rake on the right. Signatures poor. They are on a general plate, and similar to those issued a year or two since in the Prescott, Newton, Waltham, and Leighton Banks.

—From the report of the State Engineer on the railroads of New York State, we learn that the casualties on the various railroads for the past year were as follows:

No. of passengers killed, city roads included	25
No. of passengers injured, city roads included	70
No. of employees killed	66
No. of employees injured	25
No. of others killed	117
No. of others injured	41
Total killed	247
Total injured	139

Average number of miles traveled for each passenger killed, 31,632,185; ditto for killed or injured, 8,358,972.

Boston Metal Market.

BOSTON, March 19.

Copper—The market is firm with a steady demand. Sales of Sheathing at 56c, and Yellow Metal at 38c ₰ lb, 6 mos. Bolts and Braziers' are selling at 50c ₰ lb. Ingot Copper is held at 41@42c ₰ lb, cash, with considerable sales of Lake in New York at the latter figure. Old Copper is selling at 38c ₰ lb, cash.

Iron—There is no Scotch Pig in first hands, though supplies are understood to be on the way; but as the foreign market is somewhat easier, there is no anxiety for purchasers to arrive. The sales of American No. 1 have been to a fair extent at $51@51 ₰ ton, cash. Bar Iron is higher and in steady demand; sales of English common at $115@120, refined $125@130 ₰ ton. Russia Sheet selling in lots at 22@25c. Nails are a shade firmer and selling at 6¼@6¾c cash and 4 mos, for Cut; 7½@7¾c for Clinch; and 31@36c for forged Horse.

Lead—The market is bare of stocks, and rates nominally 11¾@12c ₰ lb, cash, for foreign and Galena, at which rates there have been sales in New York. Sheet Lead and Lead Pipe have advanced to 15c; old Lead at 10¼c, cash, and 11c when exchanged for new.—*Commercial Bulletin.*

Philadelphia Cotton Market.

Cotton—The market has been unsettled and drooping, with very little disposition on the part of buyers to operate, and prices are 3@4c lower than last week. The sales reach about 300 bales, taken in small lots, at 55@56c for pickings, and 78 to 80c for ordinary to middling and good middling quality, cash, closing dull at 74@75c for middlings. Included in the sales are 164 bales and bags damaged, a price cargo, sold by auction at 57@77c cash.

Printing Cloths in Providence.

Market more active. Most of the goods are held by speculators and manufacturers. Printers' stock of grays is very light indeed. The best of 64x64 are held firm at 17c.—*Prov. Jour.*

PITTSBURGH GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL,
Tuesday, March 22, 1864.

Business was inactive. The sales made were only a limited scale and to supply the wants of the local trade. The weather has been changeable since our last. A portion of the time it was real March weather with the fixings. When we wrote this report it had moderated and was pleasant. Our rivers are again falling, with scant seven feet water in the channel—sufficient for all present purposes. Business on the landing was dull. The scarcity of tonnage is beginning to be felt. Several boats that were due had not arrived when we left the landing. The Minerva as usual brought up a good trip. She returns to Wheeling about noon. The Emma Graham has a big cargo of miscellaneous products. She will leave to-day for Zanesville. The Gen. Grant has everything ready, and will depart to-day for the gold regions in charge of Captain Packard. The magnificent steamer Major Anderson, Captain Dravo, will leave to-day at noon for Cincinnati. The steamer Reserve is loading for Louisville. On the Allegheny landing there was a large business done. The oil receipts since our last footing up were over 7,000 barrels, with more to come. The boats engaged in that trade have a busy time, so far as the Allegheny river is concerned. Oil is King and Queen both. Cotton is a secondary consideration. Among the sales were the following, viz:

HAY—The market was firm with a good demand. The receipts were larger than Saturday, but not sufficient to meet the wants of the home demand. Sales 9 loads, at the scales, at $31@33. Bales Hay was also firm, with sales of 7 tons at $22@31.

BROOM CORN—Sales of 2 tons, first hands, at $8 per cwt.

BEANS—The market was not active; there was, however, a fair business doing; sales of 70 bush small white at $2 50@2 60.

BACON—The market was very firm; holders maintain an independence, as much as to say: this is our time; they seem indifferent about parting with their stocks, unless the outside figures are obtained. The supply in this market at present is not large; the receipts that are coming forward by the river generally go East by rail. Among the sales we note the following: Shoulders—10,000 lbs at 16¼@16½c, closing firm at the latter rate; 4,000 lbs do at 16¼c. Sides—Sales 7,000 lbs at 11¾@12c; 2,000 lbs choice at 12c. Plain Hams—Sales 8,000 lbs at 13½@13¾c. Sugar Cured Hams—Sales 9,000 lbs at 14½@15c.

MESS PORK—The market was dull; buyers do not seem to take hold at the present asking prices. Sales at $22@23 50.

LARD—Was not active, the demand has fallen off. We note small sales of leaf at 14@14½c, to the extent of 20 bbls.

BUTTER—Was in better request; sales of 1500 lbs at 41½c ₰ lb.

FLOUR—We have no new feature to notice as regards this article, for some days past the demand has been restricted to small parcels to meet the wants of the city trade. The stock on hand is not large, but it is sufficient for all present wants. The receipts by the river were steady, but are generally consigned to the Eastern markets. The current rates here from store were: Extra, 600 bbls, $6 25@6 40; Extra Family, $6 80@7 and $7 25@7 40, the latter figures for the best brands; wagon flour was nominal.

GRAIN—A number of parcels have arrived by the river since our last daily review. They had a particular effect on the market. Corn: sales 300 bush., from first hands, at $1.08@1.10; 650 do. do. at $1.12. Oats were in better demand; sales 1,100 bushels at 79@80c, from first hands; sales 450 bushels from store at 85c. Wheat was dull, with more sellers than buyers at the present time, our millers continue to purchase their principal supplies West; the sales of which do not reach this market; we quote nominally at White $1.40; Red $1.30 ₰ bushel. Barley: the market was inactive, prices nominal at Spring, $1.25@1.25. Fall $1.48@1.50; Red there is no demand nor sales.

BUTTER—Scarce and in demand. The supply is some distance behind the orders. We consider the market entirely too unsettled to quote correctly, and omit them.

EGGS—Scarce. Sales 12 bbls from store at 27@28c.

GROCERIES—The market was steady, with a fair demand. As prices have undergone no change we omit rates. Sales regular.

APPLES—The receipts are on the increase. Sales 210 bbls in lots. Prices range from $3 25 to $3 50 ₰ bbl.

PITTSBURGH OIL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL,
Tuesday, March 22, 1864.

Business, so far as sales were concerned, yesterday, was dull. The fact is dealers were kept busily engaged in making arrangements to stow away the oil that had arrived in large quantities since our last issue. The receipts foot up to 7,029 barrels, to whom consigned will be recorded below. Holders of Crude were generally firm at previous prices; buyers, however, were asking a decline, so between the "Bulls" and "Bears," such a difference of opinion existed that we have but little to report this morning, as our business is to report sales, not make them. "So mote it be." Crude oil crowded the wharf for a considerable distance. The steamers Cottage No. 2, Ida Reese and Echo No. 3 arrived. The departures were Urilda and Leclair. Other boats were due during the night, and will no doubt be found at the landing.

Crude—The market seemed steady, but dealers were not inclined to operate—20½c was refused for 1,800 barrels, the packages to be returned, 21c was asked. 250 bbls were sold at 21c; 300 bbls at 20c, including packages.

Refined—The market was inactive, and prices were nominal. Free—51½@55c, as per quality. Bonded—41@42c, sales of 400 bbls at these figures.

Receipts of Oil per Allegheny River.

Brewer, Burke & Co, 2,045 bbls; J. Wilkins, 130 do.; R. Wray, 100 do.; H. Rosenbaugh, 466 do.; R. Ashworth, 788 do.; M'Kelvy & Miller, 1,190 do.; J. Warring, 150 do.; Pennock, Hall & Co, 268 do.; J. Benny, Jr., 250 do.; A. Hancock, 503 do.; J. Fowler, 400 do.; W. H. Byrum, 318; Baxter & M'Kee, 306 do.

Imports of Oil per Allegheny Valley R. R.

GOING EAST.

S McMahon, 50 bbls Refined, for Baltimore.
W McKeown, 50 bbls Tar, for Philadelphia.

Imports per Allegheny Valley R. R.—Lucesco Oil Company, 53 bbls refined oil; Robt Knox, 55 do; Spang & Co, 1 car iron; Lewis, Bailey & Balzell, 1 car do; Lucesco Oil Company sheet iron; Martin, Oliver & Brickle, 2 cars iron.

New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, March 11, 1864.

Flour—The stock on sale is light, but the demand is limited and the market is dull. Purchasers are holding back for more liberal arrivals from the West, and they buy only a very little at a time. To-day's sales are confined to about 1,000 bbls in numerous lots at $8 80@9 for good and choice superfine, $9 37½ for good extra and $9 75@10 for choice extra.

Pork—Mess is very scarce and in demand at $28@29 ₰ bbl. A lot of 75 bbls rump sold at $25 ₰ bbl.

Lard—A lot of 75 tierces prime Western leaf sold in two lots at 14½c ₰ lb.

Hay—100 bales prime Northern sold at $60 ₰ ton.

Oats—Yesterday and to-day not previously reported, 1,400 sacks sold at $1 17 ₰ bush.

Corn—There were sales to-day of 500 sacks Louisiana yellow at $1 02 ₰ bush.

Coffee—There has been small sales of Rio at 37½@38c ₰ lb.

Freights—The regular steamships for New York are taking cotton at 1½c ₰ lb. The rates by sailing vessels are $2 25 ₰ bale for cotton, 1in same ₰ hhd for sugar, and 40c ₰ bbl for molasses.

Miscellaneous—Sales at auction to-day: 10 bbls beans at $7; 5½ pipes brandy at $1 15; 52 bbls whisky at 90@1 25; 40 hhds sugar at 12½@16c; 39 bbls alcohol at $2 20; 50 do mackerel at $17; 200 sacks Rio coffee at 35½c, and 50 kegs sausages at 6c ₰ lb.

Cotton—Notwithstanding the extent of the week's receipts, there was only a moderate supply on sale to-day, and the business, as far as reported, was confined to 180 bales, 111 at private sale and 69 at auction; the former embracing 6 bales reboxed, strict ordinary, at 61c, 20 bales reboxed, middling, 2 of which were at 70c and 18 at 72c, and 85 bales good middling at 73c. At auction 1 bale pickings sold at 22½c, 2 bales do at 32½c, 1 bale do, extra, at 40c, 2 bales damaged at 48½c, 1 bale low ordinary, no staple, at 58c, 2 bales do, good staple, at 62½c, 1 bale mixed, good ordinary, at 35c, 3 bales strict ordinary at 65¾c, 15 mixed low middling at the same, 3 low middling and 6 reboxed, good ordinary, at 66¼c round, 6 strict ordinary at 68½c, 1 bale strict good ordinary at 68¾c, 8 bales good ordinary at 69¼c, 2 low middling at 69c, 7 strict good ordinary at 69½c, 10 bales low middling, slightly stained, at 70½c, and 1 bale reworked sea island at 74c. At the close, ordinary was quoted at 64@65c, good ordinary at 67@68c, low middling at 71@72c, middling at 73@74c, and strict middling at 75@76c. Compared with last Thursday evening's quotations these figures show an improvement during the week of 1c on middling and strict middling, and 2@3c on the lower grades.

Sugar and Molasses—The movement is restricted by light supplies, and to-day's sales are confined to 200 hhds sugar and 300 bbls molasses at prices ruling at the following figures: Inferior sugar 10½@11¼c, common to good common 12@12½c, fair to fully fair 13@13½c, prime to choice 13½@14c, yellow clarified 14½@15c and white do 15¼@16c; inferior molasses 50@55c, common 54@58c, ordinary 59@60c, good 62@64c and prime to choice 66@67c ₰ gallon. The total sales of the week are 1,800 hhds of sugar and 2,300 bbls molasses. The receipts are 1,084 hhds sugar and 2,500 bbls molasses. Nearly all the stock on the landing is held by speculators, or is awaiting shipment.

Boston Shoe and Leather Market.

We note a temporary lull in the boot and shoe market during the past week; but whether this is purely accidental, or partly the result of a sudden decline in confidence on the part of buyers, we will not undertake to say. There can be no doubt that present extreme rates tend to restrict operations; but whoever can see, in the commercial signs of the times, *any* chance for this class of goods to be offered cheaper, must be hopeful and sanguine indeed.

Manufacturers are working up to their full capacity, yet the market is not fully supplied. Light and fine work for Summer wear (both ladies' and gents') is very scarce and wanted at extreme rates. There is also a pressing demand for goods to fill army contracts held by outside parties on speculation.

The leather market continues firm, with a demand for all descriptions fully equal to the supply. Quotations are unchanged, with the exception that rough Calfskins are higher and selling at $1@1 05.—*Commercial Bulletin.*

Philadelphia Fish Market.

The arrivals continue light and the market rather quiet, the difference in the views of buyers and sellers limiting operations to 1000 bbls. Shore Mackeral at $17, $11 and $8 ₰ bbl for the three numbers. Sales from Store range at $17½ @ 19 for 1s, $11½ and 13½ for 2s, and 8½ and 11½ ₰ bbl, for medium and large 3s. Some holders are storing. Pickled Herring range at $5@6 ₰ bbl. Dry Cod are plenty and lower, and offered at $6 ₰ qtl, and the demand moderate.

Boston Wool Market.

There seems to be an improving tone to the market, and the number of buyers is steadily on the increase. Still they operate with extreme caution, and do not as a general thing purchase far ahead of their immediate wants, which are admitted to be urgent and extensive. They are picking up many odd lots, both of foreign and domestic staple, which have suddenly emerged into the light from the long unbroken obscurity of some miscellaneous warehouse, attic or farmer's corn-bin, as the owners have become a little distrustful of the situation and the season is waning to its close.

And here we touch upon the weak spot of the market, since, but for this giving way on the part of incidental holders and growers who would not sell at the high prices ruling last Fall,—but who at length, in a fit of causeless panic, have rushed from one extreme to the other—the wool trade this year would doubtless have proved all that was anticipated by the most sanguine. If farmers had sold or consigned their stocks to the Eastern markets in due season, (as they might have done with the certainty of realizing very handsome figures, consumers would have had no resource to the country to break down the market, and growers, on the other hand, would not have been troubled at this late day with the spectre of stocks accumulating on their hands, in connection with larger flocks of sheep than were ever before wintered, and another clip soon to be thrown upon the market.

But there can be no well-grounded fear of over-production while our annual supply of domestic wool falls short of the actual consumption. There is no good reason, with our immense agricultural resources, why we should rely upon foreign countries for any portion of our necessary supply of the staple, and the prospect is certainly fair that we shall soon be entirely independent and self-sustaining on this score, (and in the long run our manufactures will be gainers thereby) if the wool-growing interest of this country shall be properly developed and encouraged. A strong effort is being made on the part of the West to induce Congress to levy an additional duty on foreign wool before the close of the present session; and this effort is the more likely to succeed from the pressing exigencies of the revenue, and the fact that an immediate and general modification of the tariff is thut rendered necessary.

In view of this contingency, the stocks of fine foreign wool now on the market are held with great firmness. The late arrivals of new clip Cape and Mestiza, which have been considerable, though not of superior quality, have in some cases been withdrawn from sale in anticipation of a measure which must materially enhance their commercial value. The demand for medium and low grade staple to fill orders for army goods, and the expected call for another draft, have also caused a better feeling for these descriptions which have hitherto been neglected. Though this demand has thus far been experienced chiefly in Philadelphia and New York, the reduction of stocks there which have actually gone into consumption, cannot otherwise than have a very favorable effect upon the market here.

The supply of all descriptions held here, though quite large for the season—with the exception of combing and extra pulled, which are scarce and wanted—are gradually melting away under the immense current consumption, and to all appearances must disappear still more rapidly as the season advances. The mills, with large additional calls upon them for army clothing, outside of the regular trade, are worked up to their full capacity, and sold ahead on many lines of staple goods. With such a consumption, likely not only to last, but sure to be drawn almost exclusively from supplies now offering, we can see no grounds for a lack of confidence in the stability of the market or the future course of affairs.

Sales of domestic for the week foot up some 550,000 lbs, at a range of 65@87½c for fleece, and 75@85c for super and extra pulled. Included are 7,000 lbs heavy Illinois fleece at 65c; 30,000 lbs Michigan do, 75c; 22,000 lbs medium Ohio do, 76½@77½c; 24,000 lbs good do do, 80c; 5,000 lbs choice New York do, 80c; 20,000 lbs Pennsylvania do, 82½c; small lots of fine selected do, 85@87½c; and some 35,000 lbs super and extra pulled at 75@78c for the former, (one lot of Eastern at 82c) and 80@85c for the latter. In California, 6,000 lbs medium sold at 46½c. In foreign, sales of 500 bales all descriptions, including lots of old Cape at 40@42c; new clip do held above the views of buyers at 45@47c.

Lumber Manufactured on the Upper Mississippi.

But few persons have any idea of the amount of lumber that is manufactured on the Mississippi. The following statistics are supposed to be nearly correct as to the amount manufactured at five points during the past season. The figures are taken from the La Crosse *Republican:*

On the Upper Mississippi	40,000,000
do St. Croix	50,000,000
do Chippewa	80,000,000
do Black River	50,000,000
do Wisconsin	80,000,000

Coal Statement.

The following is the amount of coal shipped over the Huntingdon and Broad Top Mountain Railroad for the week ending Thursday, March 17, 1864, and since Jan. 1, together with the corresponding period last year:

	Week. Tons.	Previously. Tons.	Total Tons.
1864	6,672	60,628	67,300
1863	5,009	49,071	54,080
Increase	1,663	14,557	13,220

IMPORTS BY RIVER.

Wheeling.

PER MINERVA—Edgerton & Stewart, 20 bbls potatoes; Fetzer & Armstrong, 50 do; owner, 46 bbls apples; Spencer & McKay, 15 empty bbls; Brewer, Burke & Co, 100 do; Anderson, 289 sacks mail; Maffit & Old, 8 pkgs; Graham & Thomas, 80 bbls flour; A Howden & Co, 20 sacks merchandise; R Honnegan, 8 sacks do; Hall & Co, 1 plow; Mair & Davidson, 57 pkgs, J S Dilworth, 2 bbls beans; James Collins & Co, 12 casks wine; D Fawcett & Co, 18 empty barrels; Clarke & Co, 4 bales wool; Hooveler, 10 sacks sundries; Fleming & Steel, 5 pkgs; J S Marshall, 26 sacks wool; Atterbery, Reddick & Co, 10 bbls lime; William Edmonds & Co, 25 empty barrels, 38 sacks malt; B Fahnestock & Co, 21 bbls copperas; Stein & Bro, 5 bbls; Lutz and Waltz, 10 empty barrels; Clarke & Co, 23 casks wine.

Zanesville.

PER EMMA GRHAAMAM—Clarke & Co, 608 bbls, 8 rolls leather, 20 bbls eggs, 17 sacks seed, 12 bbls pepper, 3 pkgs; Fetzer & Armstrong, 50 empty barrels, 48 bbls apples, 110 sacks corn, 6,850 hoop poles, 30 sacks potatoes, 15 pkgs; L H Voight 181 sacks corn 67 bbls apples; Head & Metzgar 4 bbls eggs; Graff, Bonnet & Co, 2 kegs eggs; F Moore 3 bbls tobacco; Jno Woods 3 bbls; Butterfuf 21 pkgs; J S Dilworth & Co, 2 tubs eggs, 10 dozen brooms; Magee & Creighton 5 hhds tobacco; H Childs & Co, 1 crate rags; J Bell & Co, 8 rolls leather; Beck & Co, 27 bbls potatoes, 1 do eggs; Atwell Lee & Co, 1 do; McClure, 1 do molasses; Liggett & Co, 60 flour bbls; Adams & Co 3 packages; Woodridge & Co, 45 oil bbls; Ewer & Hampton 162 bags seed; Headley & Richardson 8 dozen chairs; J Rhodes 50 e bbls; G W Coffin 2,000 feet lumber; G H Jones, Render Dixon; B A Fahnstock & Co 1 box; Barliff & Brown 13 ps pump; S Will 85 sacks corn, owners on board 230 pkgs sundries.

Nashville.

PER STEAMER NEW YORK—Clarke & Co, 687½ bales cotton, 2 bxs drugs, 600 bags wheat, 300 bbl flour, 30 cks sundries, 80 bbls pork; L H Voight, 50 bbls hominy; J C Kirkpatrick, 159 empty oil bbls; J B Canfield, 7 doz chairs; E Brown & Bro, 1½ cks lead pipe; W & J Wilsen, 10 tcs hams; S Ewart & Co, 10 tcs hams, 23 kegs lard; B L Fahnestock & Co, 1 bbl molasses; J S Liggett, 180 bags wheat; Wm P Beck & Co, 14 bbls flaxseed, 25 do dry apples, 18 do rags, 1 bbl eggs, 24 bags rags.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago R. R.—F Sellers & Co, 150 tcs hams; M'Keown & Lenhart, 200 bbls flour; F Richardson, 3 cans lumber; F Sellers & Co, 31 bbls grease, 34 tcs do; J Gardner, 100 bbls flour; F Van Gorder, 123 sacks oats, 22 do corn, 7 bbls apples; Rudolph & Stahl, 10 casks potash; Lang & Chestnut, 100 green hides; J Wood & Co, 2 bdls pump iron; J Rhodes, 2 bdls bags; F Sellers & Co, 166 tcs grease; Dalzell & Co, 29 tcs grease; Culp & Shepard, 99 bbls flour; J P Hanna, 1,304 shoulders; Woodside & Wallace, 5 bbls oil; J P Scott, 1 do Japan; Reynolds & Bro, 1 bbl linseed oil; Schlumen & Norton, 1 car coke; J S Ligget & Co, 140 bags wheat; J S Ramsey, 3 cars lumber; Jas Snyder, 2 bbls eggs, 1 keg Butter, 1 bbl meat, Ewart & Co, 35 doz brooms; Hartman & Bro, 100 bbls flour.

Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad.—D A Hallett Co, 3 bags coffee, 15 bbls oil; W Hall, 45 bxs cheese; E Megraw, 15 bxs tobacco; Afterbury & Co, 39 bbls lime; L H Voight, 157 bxs cheese; P R R Co, 3 kegs nuts; R E Sellers, 1 box mdse; S Hooper, 1 box seed; J H Childs, 2 bales tow; J Woodwell, 3 bxs hardware; R E Sellers, 10 bxs g oil; J B Canfield, 85 half barrels fish; J B Painter, 35 half barrels fish; L R Thompson, 420 bbls potatoes and apples; G W Hoffsot, 15 bdls leather; John Miller, 5 bbls eggs; Hall & Speer, 6 iron ploughs; Godfrey & Clark, 18 sacks rags; Wm Barnhill & Co, 48 pcs castings, 1 bdl bolts; Wm Laughlin & Co, 4 hhds tobacco; Garret & Martin, 7 kegs lard, 2 sks d apples; Delange & Chestnut, 100 g hides; R E Sellers, 100 d hides; Hartman & Bro, 100 bbls flour; F Van Gorder, 4 bbls eggs; W Cooper, 1 do butter; J Dorrington, 150 sks e corn.

SAW MILLS.

M'CLOY & BRO.,
MANCHESTER SAW MILL,
Dealers in all kinds of
Sawed Lumber, Palings, Decking, Lath, &c.
ALSO,
MANUFACTURERS OF NAIL KEGS,
Beaver street, near Sheffield, Manchester, Pa.
no19:1y

A. & D. L. PATTERSON,
MANCHESTER SAW MILLS,
Between Beaver street and Ohio river.
MANCHESTER, PA.
☞ Orders for all kinds of Lumber for Building, Boat Siding, Deck Plank, Lath, Palings, &c. sep7

JAMES IRWIN,
Manufacturer of
OIL OF VITRIOL AND AQUA AMMONIA.
Orders left at John Porterfield and Co.'s office, corner of Market and First street, will receive prompt attention. se8

CHARLES ROEDEL.....HENRY DAEWERITZ

ROEDEL & DAEWERITZ, No. 139 THIRD street, between Wood and Smithfield, Pittsburgh, manufacturers of BREWERS' KETTLES, STILLS, OIL TUBES, COPPER PUMPS, STEAM AND ESCAPE PIPES, MALT KILNS, and all kinds of Copper, Sheet Iron and Blacksmith Work. Also, German Silver and Wooden Framed Show Cases, of all sizes and styles. ja5:tf

WOMAN'S FRIEND DETERSIVE SOAP.—100 boxes Woman's Friend Variegated Soap—in store and for sale by
B. C. & J. H. SAWYER,
No 47 Wood Street.

MARINE AFFAIRS.

OCEAN STEAMERS.

Movements of European Steamers.

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent, call at Southampton.

FROM EUROPE.

Name.	Date.	From	For
Hammonia	Feb. 9	Southampton	N. Y.
Sidon	Feb. 9	Liverpool	New York.
City of London	Feb. 9	Liverpool	New York.
Asia	Feb. 13	Liverpool	New York.
Pennsylvania	Feb. 16	Liverpool	New York.
Canada	Feb. 20	Liverpool	Boston.
Bavaria	Feb. 23	Southampton	N. Y.
Australasian	Feb. 27	Liverpool	New York.
Germania	Mar. 8	Southampton	N. Y.
Teutonia	Mar. 19	Southampton	N. Y.

FROM AMERICA.

China	Feb. 24	New York	Liverpool.
City Manchester	Feb 27	New York	Liverpool.
Africa	Mar. 2	Boston	Liverpool.
Sidon	Mar. 2	New York	Liverpool.
Hammonia	Mar. 5	N. Y.	Southampton.
City of London	Mar. 5	New York	Liverpool.
Asia	Mar. 9	New York	Liverpool.
Bremen	Mar. 12	N. Y.	Southampton.
Canada	Mar. 16	New York	Liverpool.
Bavaria	Mar. 19	N. Y.	Southampton.
Germania	April 2	N. Y.	Southampton.
Teutonia	April 16	N. Y.	Southampton.

For New-Orleans, Havana, &c.

Creole	Feb. 24	New York	N. Orleans.
Roanoke	Feb. 24	New York	Havana.
Geo Washington	Feb 27	New York	N. Orleans.
Corsica	Feb. 29	New York	Nassau.
Evening Star	Mar. 3	N. Y.	Havana & N. O.
Morning Star	Mar. 19	N. Y.	Havana & N. O.
Evening Star	April 2	N. Y.	Havana & N. O.

RIVER MATTERS.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF STEAMBOATS.

ARRIVED.

Franklin	Carmac	Brownsville.
Gallatin	Clarke	Brownsville.
Jas. Reese	Peebles	Elizabeth.
Mercury	Mullen	St. Louis.

DEPARTED.

Gallatin	Clarke	Brownsville.
Franklin	Carmac	Brownsville.
Jas. Reese	Peebles	Elizabeth.
Minerva	Gordon	Wheeling.

THE RIVER.—Last evening at twilight there were seven feet water and falling. The weather during the day was pleasant but cool.

THE packet Reserve, Capt. List, is announced for Cincinnati and Louisville.

THE steamer Minerva, having been thoroughly repaired, has resumed her trips to Wheeling.

THE Allegheny river continues in fair boating order. The receipts ot oil since Saturday, exceed 7,000 bbls.

CAPT. DONALDSON, late of the steamer Golden Eagle, is building two boats on the Allegheny side of the river, just below the Hand street bridge.

THE favorite steamer Emma Graham, Capt. Avers, will be found at the landing this morning. She will return to Zanesville on Tuesday, at four p. m.

STEAMBOAT STOCKS is on the rise; all you have to do is just state your figures, and it's a bargain, provided the owner of the property have sufficient "dingbats."

THE punctual packet Emma Graham, Captain Ayers, leaves to-day at 4 p. m. for Zanesville and intermediate ports. This boat has unsurpassed accommodations and is in charge of clever and attentive officers.

THE steamer Lizzie Martin seems to be like old rye, improves by age. She is old enough to speak for herself. Some months ago she was sold for $10,000. Last week boats "riz," and she brought $18,000.

EIGHTY-FOUR steamers, carrying forty thousand tons of Government stores, have been despatched to Nashville this month. By the termination of high water season the enormous amount of two hundred thousand tons will have been discharged at the Nashville wharves.

PASSENGERS will do well to remember that the magnificent passenger packet, Major Anderson, Capt. C. A. Dravo, leaves to-day at noon, positively, for Cincinnati. Capt. A. Robinson says he has a few rooms left for those that call early.

THE splendid packet Gen. Grant, Captain T. Packard, leaves to-day for the Upper Mississippi and the gold regions. Capt. P. is an old Pittsburgher, and we are pleased to see him in charge of so fine a boat. Persons going that way will do well to give that boat a call.

THE splendid passenger steamer Major Anderson, Captain C. A. Dravo, leaves to-day positively at noon. This boat has the best of accommodations, having been built expressly for the passenger trade. Captain Dravo is a general favorite, whilst the first clerk, Captain A. Robinson has no superior in his department.

FINANCIAL.

GOLD AND STOCK PURCHASES
IN NEW YORK.
R. H. Gallaher & Brother,
BROKERS,
No. 18 William street,
NEW YORK.

BUY and SELL GOLD, STOCKS and other SECURITIES, at all the STOCK BOARDS, and fill Telegraphic, or Mail orders with promptitude. They attend regularly the EVENING STOCK EXCHANGE, Fifth Avenue Hotel, and any dispatches addressed to them there, after 7 p. m., and up to 10 p. m., will meet with attention.

N. B. Correspondents will have to remit the necessary margins which will be placed to their credit in the UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY. fe8:tf

N. HOLMES & SONS,
DEALERS IN
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC
BILLS OF EXCHANGE,
CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT
BANK NOTES AND SPECIE,
No. 57 MARKET STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.
☞ COLLECTIONS made on all the principal cities throughout the United States. se7

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, PA.
(LATE PITTSBURGH TRUST COMPANY